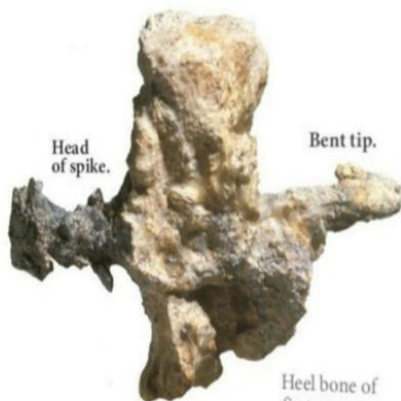


Archaeological Evidence that the Holy KJV Bible is Historically True, Reliable, & Accurate



Head
of spike.

Bent tip.

Heel bone of
first-century
crucifixion victim
discovered in
Jerusalem. Israel
Museum.

David Michael Curtis

Archaeological Evidence that the Holy KJV Bible is Historically True, Reliable, & Accurate



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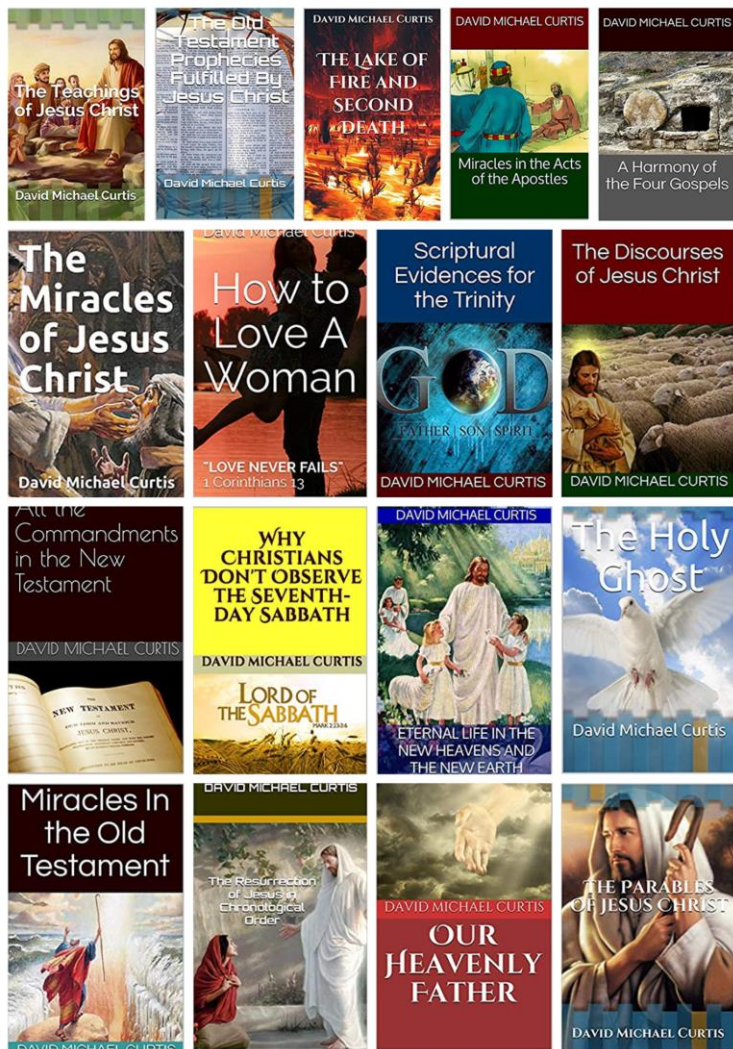
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About the Author, David Michael Curtis (1974-Present)



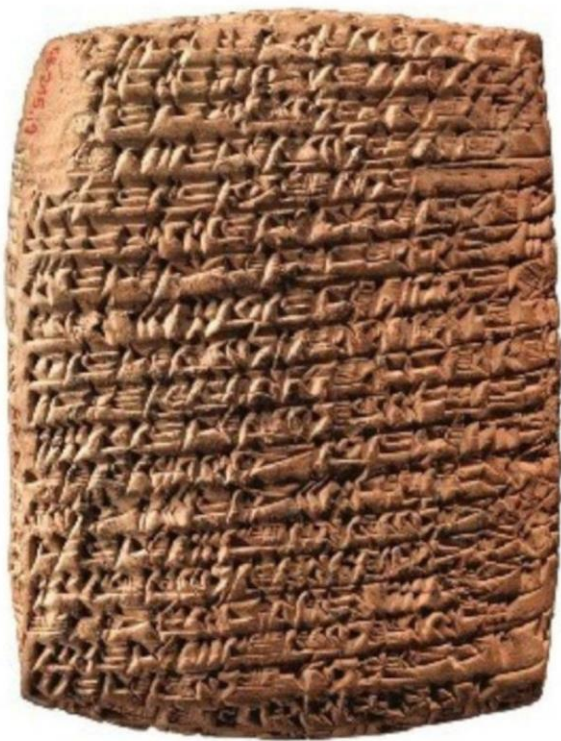
I am a sinner saved by the grace of God. I have been baptized and I confess that Jesus Christ is the Son of God. I trust in Jesus Christ for the forgiveness of my sins, and the gift of eternal life. I was born in Roseburg, Oregon. I became a Christian at age 19 in 1993. Over the next 7 years, I wore out the bindings of 11 KJV Bibles. Using my own money, I conducted my first evangelistic crusade in 1999. I taught the Bible on the radio 5 days a week on K.O.R.E. Springfield OR (2000-2002). I sold KJV Bibles and children's character-building books door to door in Washington, Oregon, California, Texas, Kansas, Georgia, Tennessee, and New

York (1999-2007). I was a volunteer chaplain for a maximum-security prison in Northern California (2005-2007). I have owned/managed 75+ Christian websites since 2001. I was General Publication Manager for Harvestime Books (an international Christian publishing house), from 2008-2010. I have served the church as an elder, a new believers class teacher, and a vacation Bible school teacher.

The tallest trees in the world are the Redwoods in Northern California. The Redwoods share a single network of roots; this root system connects **all** the Redwoods trees together. Which means, the Redwoods forest is also the largest single living organism in the world.

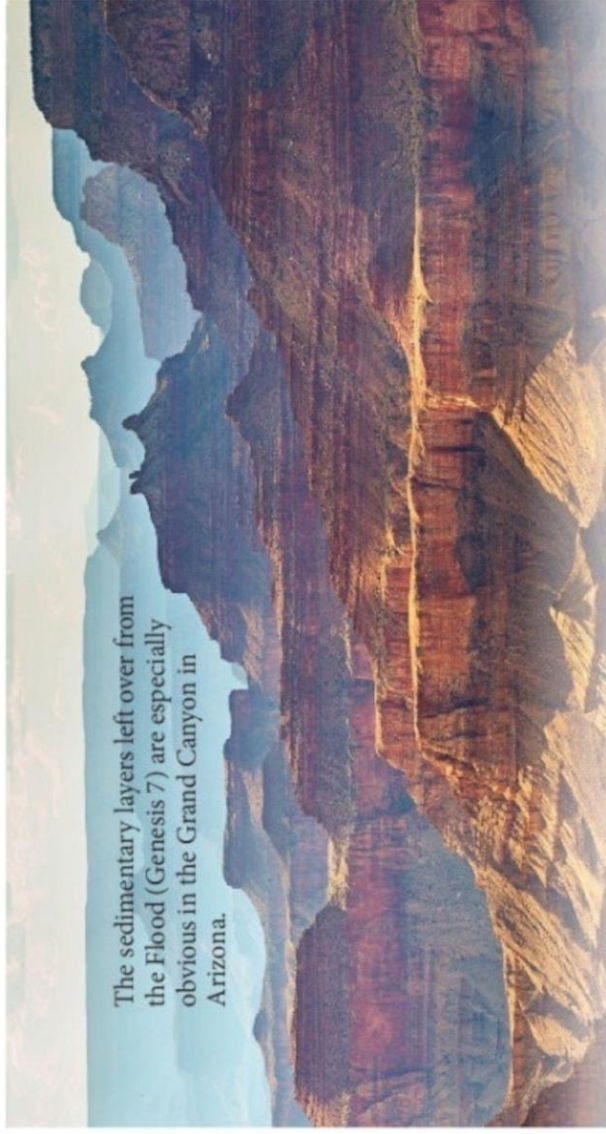
Imagine that each doctrine of the Bible is a giant Redwood tree supported by 30-40 roots (Bible verses). Examine the neighboring doctrines that share a root system (Bible verses) with that doctrine. Understand that under its surface, all the doctrines are connected together by one massive root system within the Bible. My books *show how the various doctrines interconnect and share the same roots, and how they support and depend on each other.*

My books use the Bible as its own interpreter, providing all the verses on whichever doctrine being discussed, topically arranged, without commentary. Christ is the **only** Teacher you need. He promised that you will know the truth and the truth will set you free.



Assyrian cuneiform tablet
from c. 20th–19th century
BC. Cuneiform script is
a wedge-shaped writing
that was developed by the
Sumerians long before
Moses. The New York
Metropolitan Museum.

The sedimentary layers left over from the Flood (Genesis 7) are especially obvious in the Grand Canyon in Arizona.





“The Flood Tablet” relates part of the Epic of Gilgamesh. The inscription was discovered at Nineveh and dates back to the 7th century BC. British Museum.

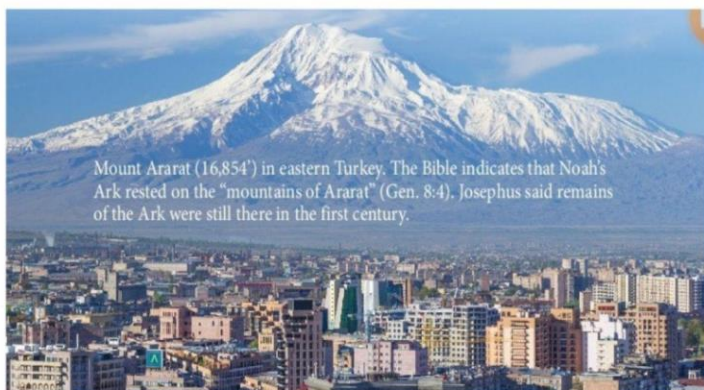
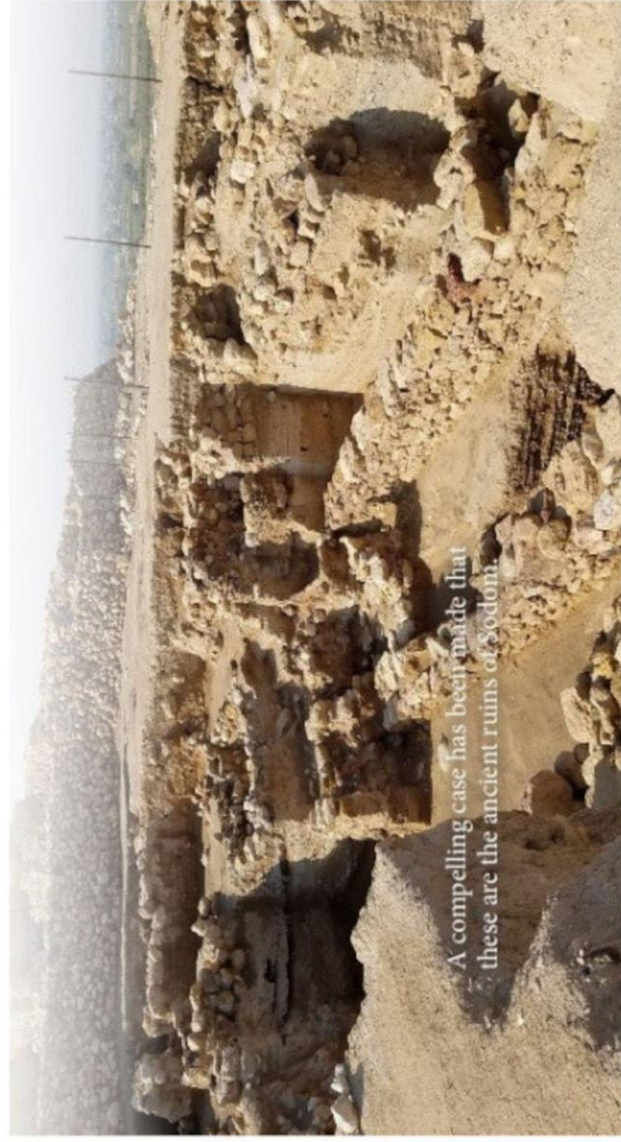


Illustration 1: Widespread ancient reports provide archaeological support. The narrative of the great Flood recorded in Genesis 6-9 was passed down among nations 2 James K. Hoffmeier, *The Archaeology of the Bible* (Oxford: Lion Books, 2015) 40. However, there is a probable, although not certain, reference to an area of the Negev named after Abraham in the around the world. Not only ancient peoples geographically close to ancient Israel such as the Sumerians, Babylonians, and Assyrians passed down a record of the Flood, but knowledge of the great Flood appears among the Hindus, the Chinese, the native Hawaiians, the Mexican Indians, the Algonquin, the aborigines of the Andaman Islands, the Battaks of Sumatra, the Kurnai aborigines in Australia, the Fiji Islanders, the natives of Polynesia, Micronesia, New Guinea, New Zealand, New Hebrides, the ancient Celts of Wales, the tribesmen of Lake Caudie in the Sudan, the Hottentots, and the Greenlanders, among others.⁴ This kind of universal, worldwide tradition is what one would expect if the events recorded in Genesis 6-9 are historically accurate.



A compelling case has been made that these are the ancient ruins of Sodom.



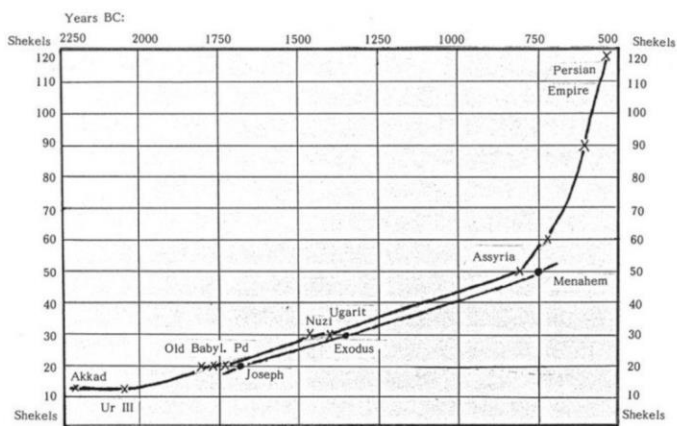
Illustration 2: Careful stratigraphic excavation of houses in the Cities of the Plain evidences that they were destroyed by fire that started on the roof and spread to the interior when the roof collapsed, supporting Genesis 19:24: "Then the LORD rained upon Sodom and upon Gomorrah brimstone and fire from the LORD out of heaven."



Illustration 3: Group of Western Semites visiting Egypt, c. 1873 BC. . . . The Sec.'s board: "Year 6 of King Sesotris II [title]; a note of the "Asiatics" brought by the son of the Governor Khnumhotep . . . "Asiatics of the land of Shu[t]u (= Moab), their total, 37."



Illustration 4: Hieratic papyrus listing slaves, including several with Northwest Semitic names, in Egypt about the time of Joseph (ca 1700 B. C.) (Brooklyn Museum). On the reverse of Papyrus Brooklyn 35.1446 is a list of some seventy-nine servants bequeathed by a man to his wife, c. 1740 B. C. More than forty of these servants are explicitly labeled "Asiatics," and must at one time have been sold into Egypt as slaves like Joseph was, as the 13th Dynasty then reigning is not known to have fought in Asia, and so these would not be prisoners of war. Many of these slaves in Papyrus Brooklyn bear Northwest Semitic names like Menahem or Aqabtu (related to "Jacob").



The Rising Price of Slaves in the Biblical World

Anc. Nr E. : X — X

OT : • — •

© K.A. Kitchen 1994

Illustration 5: The Rising Price of Slaves through 2000 Years



Illustration 6: Joseph's interpretation of Pharaoh's dreams possesses historical plausibility. Egypt in Joseph's day took dream interpretation very seriously. Indeed, a dream interpretation manual, Chester Beatty papyrus BM 10683, possesses contents that have been dated to Joseph's time. Chester Beatty papyrus BM 10683, britishmuseum.org.

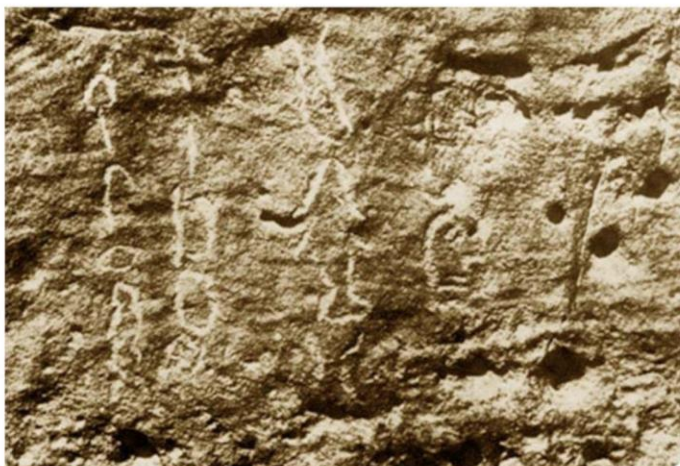


Illustration 7: Sinai 376 mentions by name Joseph's wife, validating the Biblical narrative in Genesis. The proto-consonantal Hebrew inscription Sinai 376, dating to c.1775 B. C. and discovered in Wadi Nasb, refers to "the house of the vineyard of Asenath,"²⁶ a highly likely reference by name to Joseph's high-status wife, given to him by Pharaoh (Genesis 41:45, 50; 46:20). The inscription provides powerful support for the historicity of the Mosaic narrative about Joseph and his relatives.

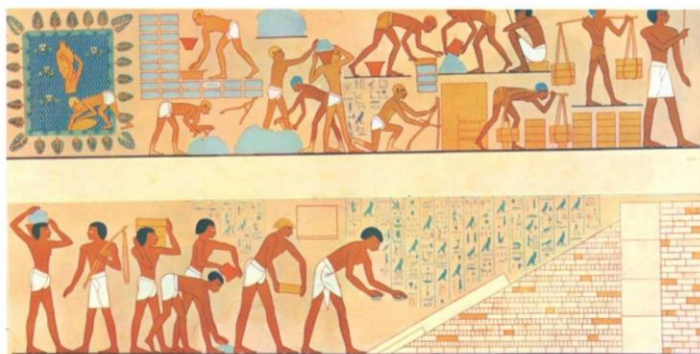
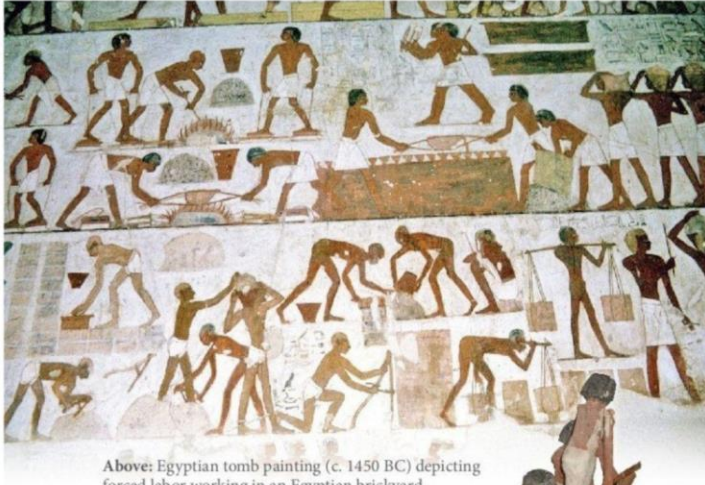
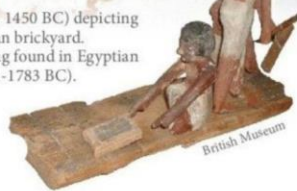


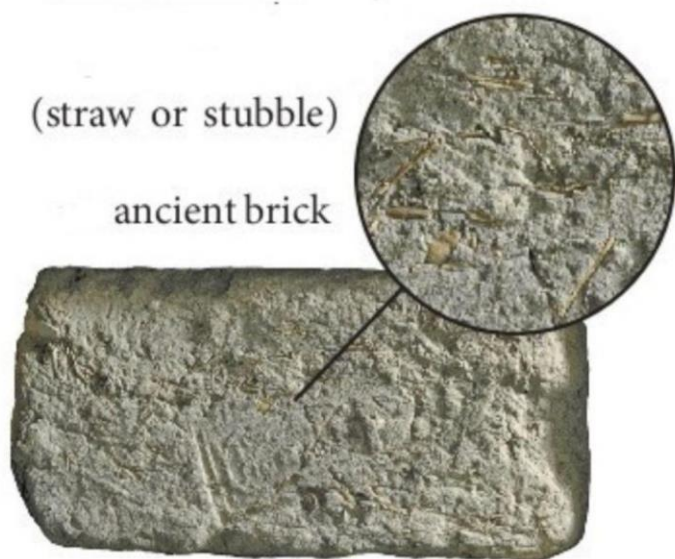
Illustration 8: A painting from the tomb of Rekhmire at Thebes depicting Asiatic slaves making bricks. The tomb of Rekhmire, a vizier of Pharaoh Thutmose III (very possibly the Pharaoh during the time of Israel's Exodus), shows Asiatic slaves making bricks while Egyptian taskmasters carrying rods look on, confirming the record of Exodus 5: An Egyptian text dated close to the period of the Exodus likewise reports that 'Habiru (a word derived from the same root as Hebrew) foreigners were moving blocks for building projects in the city of Pi-Ramesses (cf. Exodus 1:11).



Above: Egyptian tomb painting (c. 1450 BC) depicting forced labor working in an Egyptian brickyard.

Right: Wood model of brickmaking found in Egyptian tomb from the 12th Dynasty (1991-1783 BC).





This mud brick from Thebes, Egypt, was made with straw (still visible) and stamped with the cartouche of Ramses II (reigned 1279–1213 BC). British Museum.



Illustration 9: The 15th century Hebrew inscription Sinai 361 from Serabit el-Khadim refers by name to "Moses." The relevant portion of the inscription reads: "Our bound servitude had lingered. At that time, Moses provoked astonishment."



Illustration 10: A 15th century Hebrew inscription associated with an Egyptian turquoise mine in the Sinai peninsula mentions "The overseers of minerals, Ahisamach," corroborating the Biblical references to Ahisamach (Exodus 31:6; 35:34; 38:23), whose son Aholiab was one of the two primary metalworkers and craftsmen who built Israel's tabernacle.



Illustration 11: Without any doubt the Book of Deuteronomy belongs to the classic stage in this documentary evolution. . . the second millennium B. C. . . . Here then is significant confirmation of the prima facie case for the Mosaic origin of the Deuteronomic treaty of the great King. . . . [T]he form critical data compel the recognition of the antiquity not merely of this or that element within Deuteronomy but of the Deuteronomic treaty in its integrity. Bronze tablet testifying to the suzerain-vassal treaty between Tudhaliya IV and Kurunata of Tarhuntassa (Hittite), 1235 B. C.

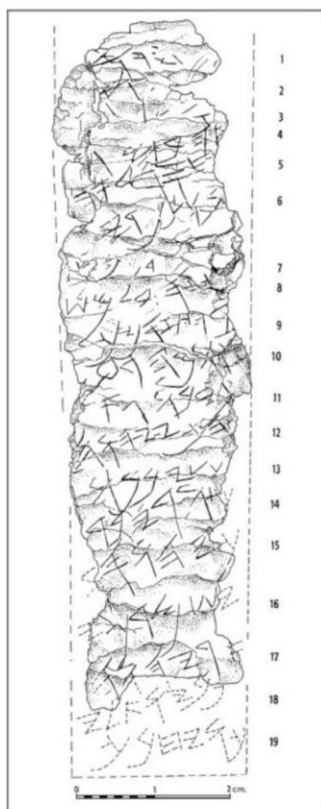


Illustration 12: The earliest extant portions of the Pentateuch likewise present major difficulties for opponents of the Bible and powerful validation of Scripture as God's Word. Two small silver scrolls, found in Ketef Hinnom on the western side of Jerusalem and "dated to the mid-seventh century B. C.,"⁶⁰ contain parts of Deuteronomy 7:9 and Numbers 6:22-27 on two small silver sheets.





1	--הברוןכ]	1
2	-לניהור-	2
3	ר.יה[ון]	3
4	--לעה-	4
5	-שיברל	5
6	יהוה ו	6
7	[י]שמרכ	7
8	יאר / יה	8
9	[וה] \ פניו	9
10	[אל] יכ ו	10
11	שם לך ש	11
12	--לוןמ]	12
13	-----	13
14	--.	14
15	--כמ--	15
16	-----	16
17	-ו-נ-	17
18	-----	18

Reconstruction of ll. 5-12

5	יברך
6	יהוה ו
7	ישמרך
8	יאר // יה
9	וה // פניו
10	אליו ו
11	שם לך ש
12	לום



Illustration 13: Archaeology likewise documents Canaanite rulers asking desperately for help to fight the invading 'Habiru in the period of time the Bible records for Israel's battles in Canaan recorded in Joshua and Judges.



Illustration 14: Defaced statue of Baal standing on a bull: This broken statue of Baal depicts him with a crescent moon and sun-disk on his chest to show his preeminence in the Canaanite pantheon. The head and right arm are missing. Discovered broken and buried in a pit at Hazor, it probably came from the Orthostat Temple's Holy of Holies. It dates to the second half of the second millennium BC.



Illustration 15: The Merneptah Stele, found in the Cairo Museum in Egypt, dates to c. 1220 B. C. and specifically mentions "Israel" as an important people group inhabiting Canaan. Thus, "Israel was definitely in Palestine by ca 1220 B. C." "The Merneptah Stele is . . . just what skeptics, mistrusting the Hebrew Bible (and archaeology), have always insisted upon as corroborative evidence: an extrabiblical text, securely dated, and free of biblical or pro-Israel bias. What more would it take to convince the naysayers?"



Above: Hittite "Aleppo Treaty" tablet c. 1300 BC. Below: Ruins of the Hittites' capital city, Hattusha.



Illustration 16: A model of a typical Israelite four-room house, the common dwelling for the typical Israelite family in the period following the nation's entry into Canaan, and an example of this ubiquitous housing structure from Dothan dating to the Iron I period

Canaanite altar (c. 2500–1800 BC), about
26 feet in diameter, at Megiddo, Israel.

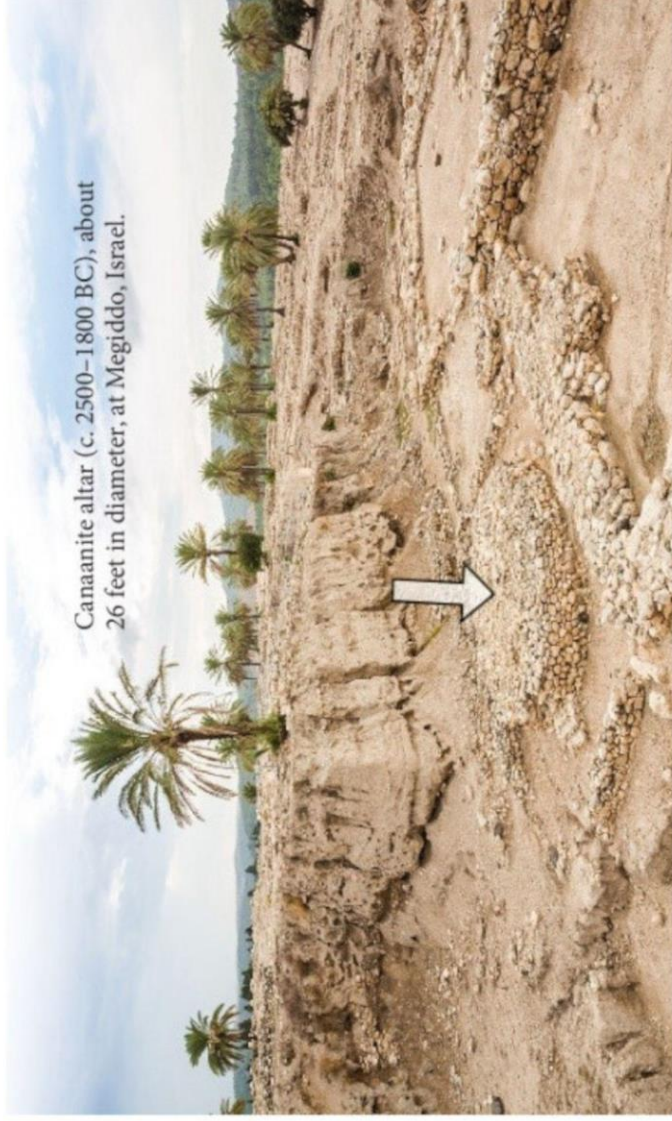




Illustration 17: Joshua's Altar at Mount Ebal. **Exodus 20:25-26** And if **thou wilt make me an altar of stone, thou shalt not build it of hewn stone:** for if thou lift up thy tool upon it, thou hast polluted it. ²⁶ **Neither shalt thou go up by steps unto mine altar,** that thy nakedness be not discovered thereon.

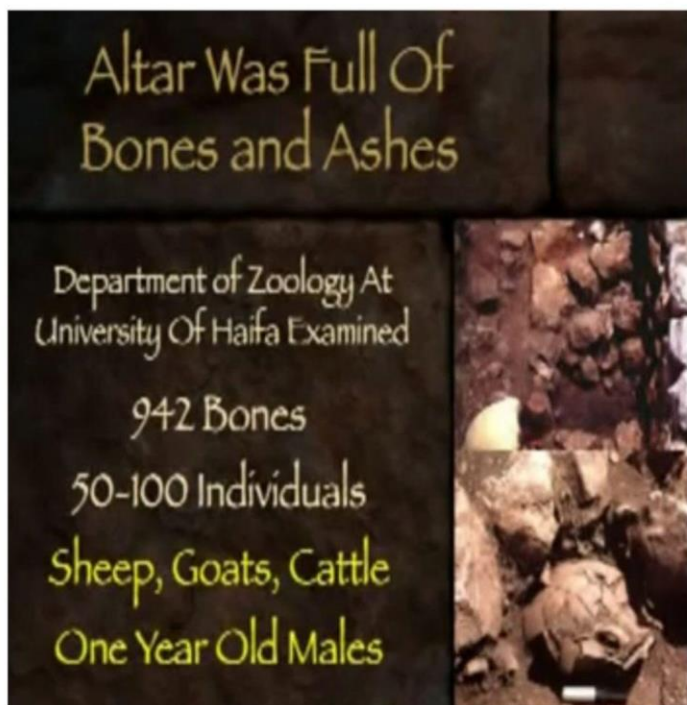


Illustration 18: Joshua's Altar at Mount Ebal. Exodus 20:25-26 And if thou wilt make me an altar of stone, thou shalt not build it of hewn stone: for if thou lift up thy tool upon it, thou hast polluted it. ²⁶ Neither shalt thou go up by steps unto mine altar, that thy nakedness be not discovered thereon.

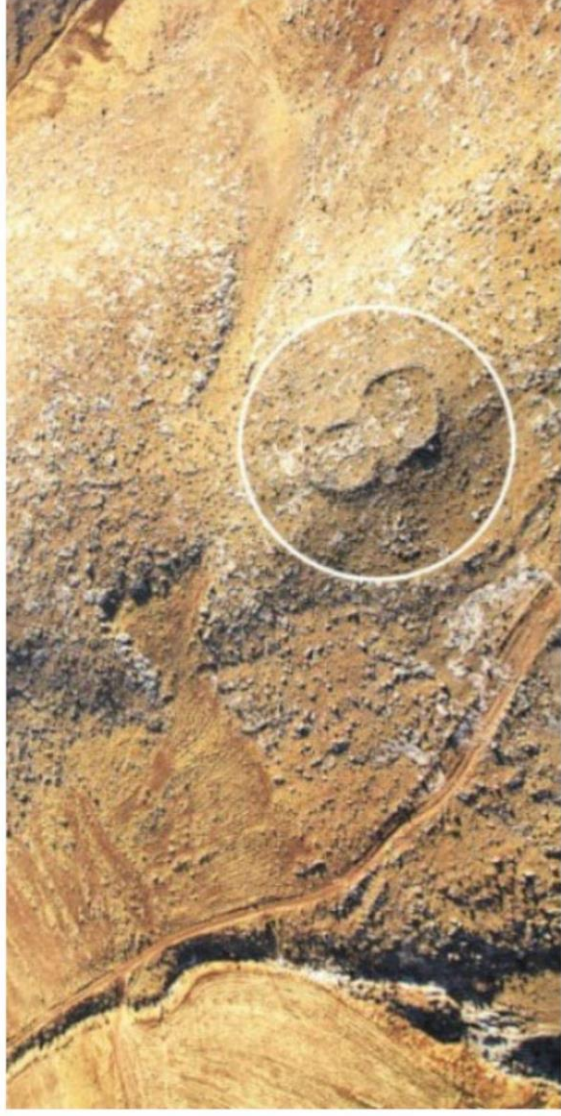


Illustration 19: Deuteronomy 11:24 Every place whereon the soles of your feet shall tread shall be yours: from the wilderness and Lebanon, from the river, the river Euphrates, even unto the uttermost sea shall your coast be. Joshua 1:3 Every place that the sole of your foot shall tread upon, that have I given unto you, as I said unto Moses. .



Illustration 20: **Deuteronomy 11:24** Every place whereon the soles of your feet shall tread shall be yours: from the wilderness and Lebanon, from the river, the river Euphrates, even unto the uttermost sea shall your coast be. **Joshua 1:3** Every place that the sole of your foot shall tread upon, that have I given unto you, as I said unto Moses. .

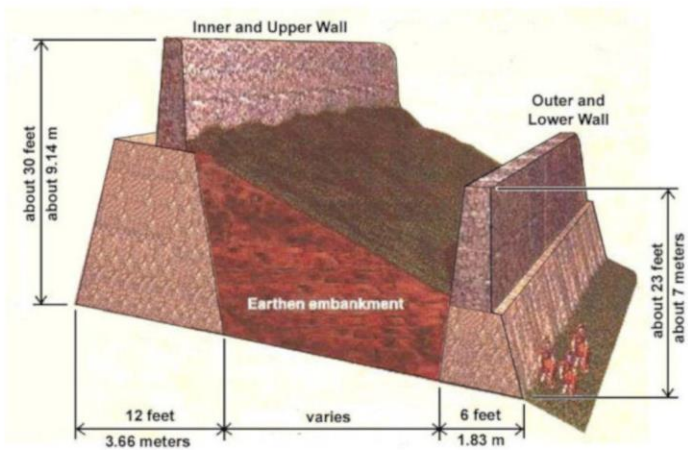


Illustration 21: Deuteronomy 11:24 Every place whereon the soles of your feet shall tread shall be yours: from the wilderness and Lebanon, from the river, the river Euphrates, even unto the uttermost sea shall your coast be. Joshua 1:3 Every place that the sole of your foot shall tread upon, that have I given unto you, as I said unto Moses. .





Ruins at the ancient city of Jericho (Joshua 6).



**DOUBLE REDOUBTABLE WALL FOR
THE ANCIENT CITY OF JERICHO**



Illustration 22: The Walls Fell outward, just as the Bible describes, today only the retaining walls remain.



Illustration 23: The Walls Fell outward, just as the Bible describes, today only the retaining walls remain.

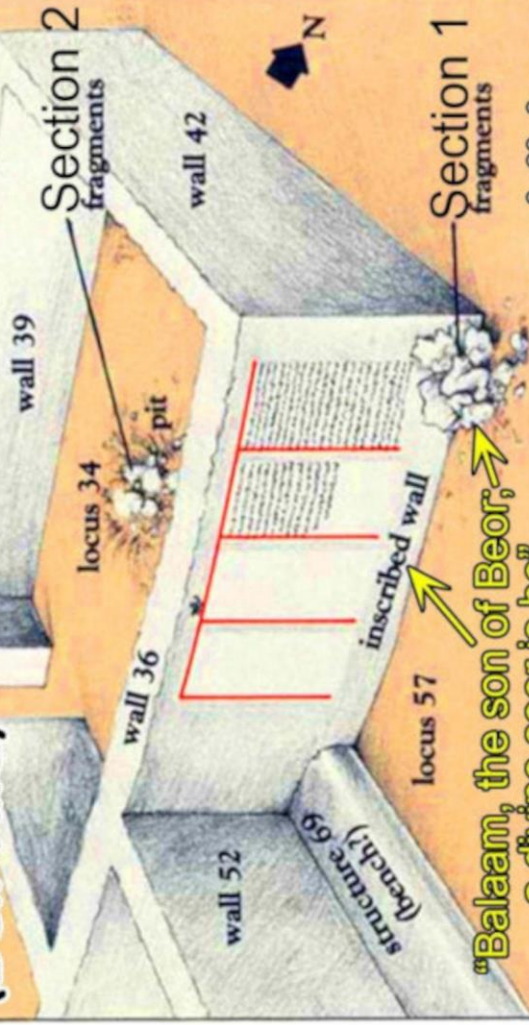


Illustration 24: Storage containers a Jericho were full of Grain



Illustration 26: Unfallen Part of Jericho Wall - Rahab's House

Book of Balaam Inscription (Deir Alla)



www.bible.ca

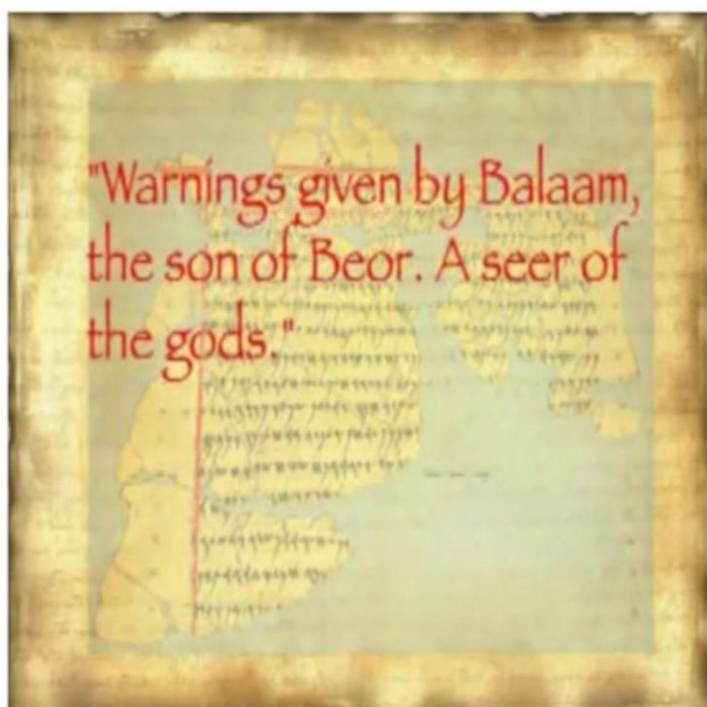


Illustration 30: The Book of Balaam Inscription



Illustration 27: The Book of Balaam Inscription



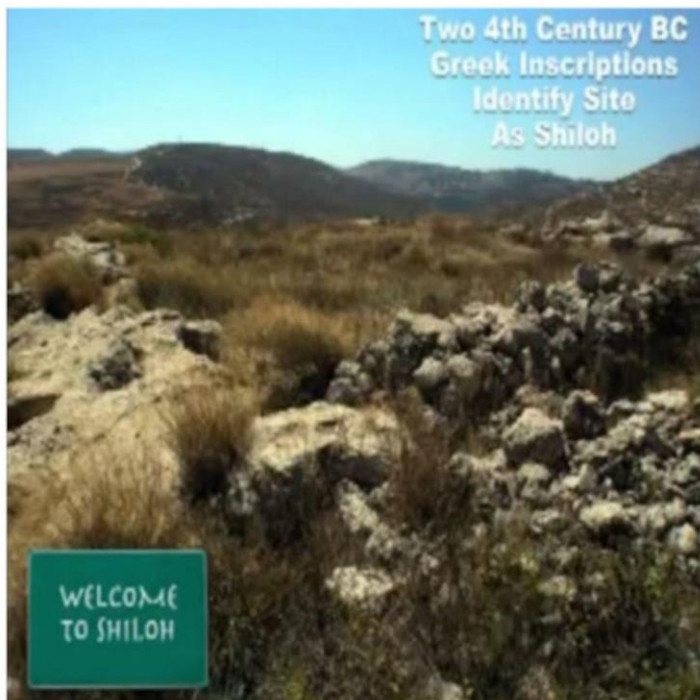
Illustration 28: The Book of Balaam Inscription

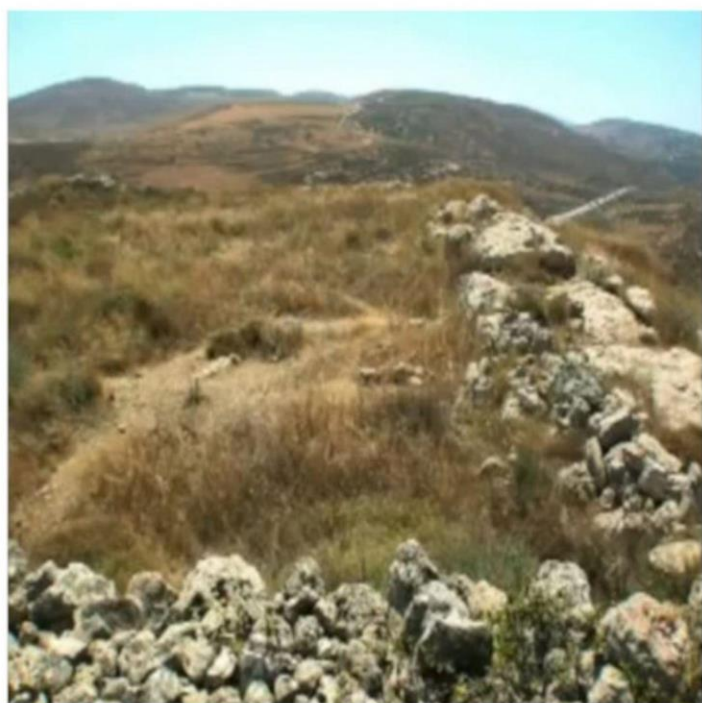


Illustration 29: The Book of Balaam Inscription

Two 4th Century BC
Greek Inscriptions
Identify Site
As Shiloh

WELCOME
TO SHILOH





Capital for 369 Years

Fits the
dimensions of
the tabernacle
perfectly!



**Earliest Reference
To Jerusalem
Found To Date**

The Amarna Letters

Cuneiform tablet from
sent from Abdi-Heba,
ruler of Jerusalem, to
Egyptian pharaoh in
14th century B.C.





Illustration 31: The Izbet Sartah ostracon: Hebrew c. 1200 B. C. This ostracon, which appears to be an instance of a schoolboy practicing his letters, found in a humble village on an obscure bit of pottery in a typical Israelite house, supports both the existence of spoken and written Hebrew by 1200 B. C. and literacy among the common people.

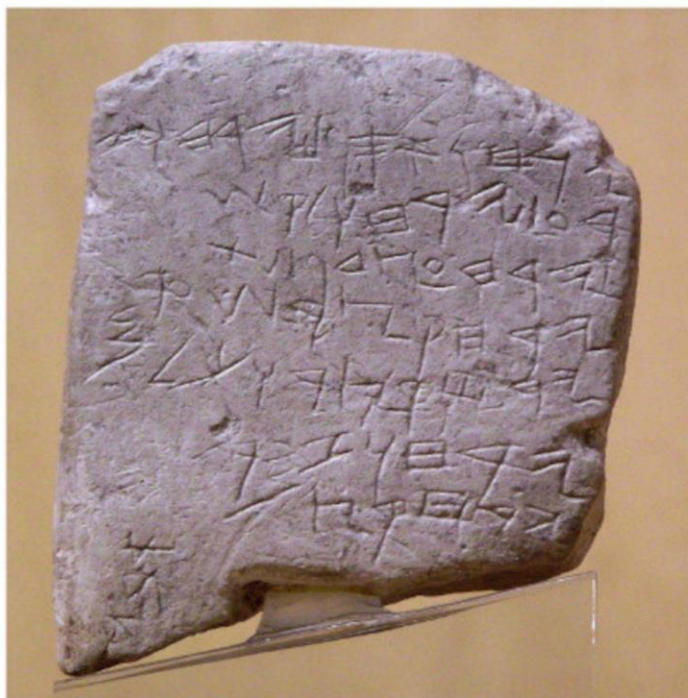


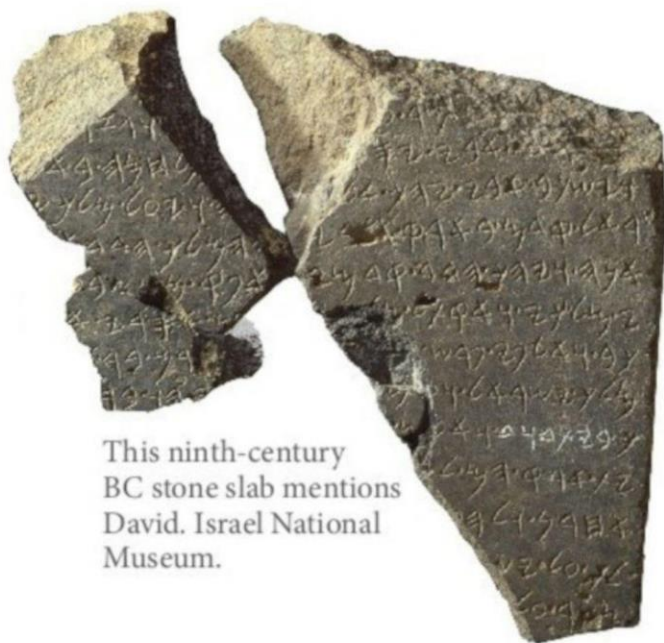
Illustration 32: The limestone Gezer Calendar, dating to the 10th century B. C., recites the months of the year in relation to their respective agricultural activities.



Illustration 33: Sinai 115, with its reference to "six Levantines: Hebrews of Bethel, the beloved," provides evidence for the existence of the Hebrew people and written Hebrew language in 1842 B. C.



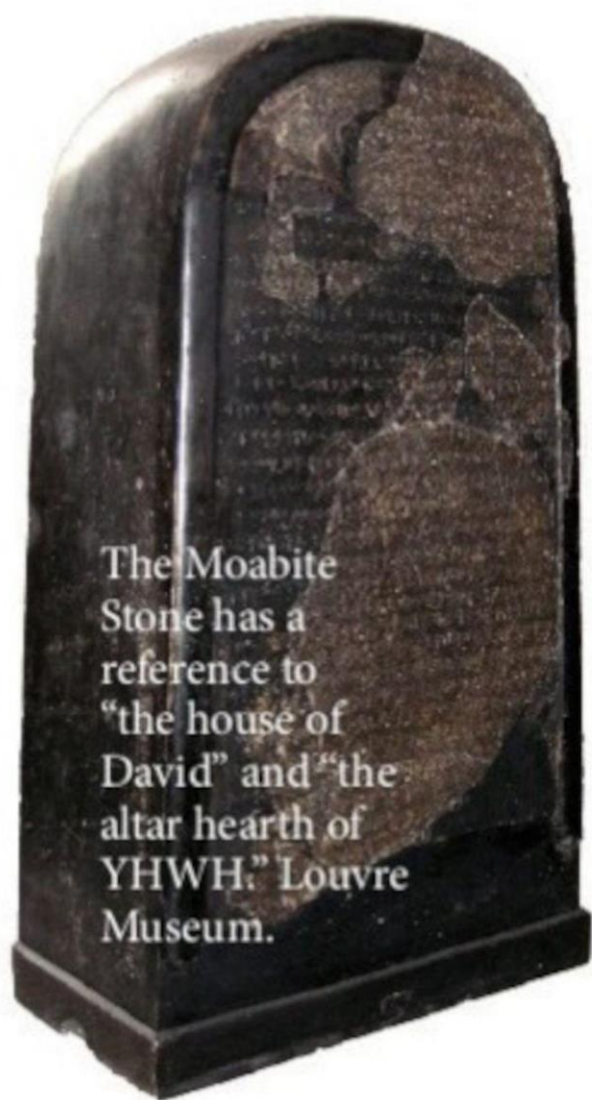
Illustration 34: A royal dedicatory temple inscription from the excavation of Tel Migne or Ekron, bearing the name Ekron and mentioning king Achish



This ninth-century
BC stone slab mentions
David. Israel National
Museum.



Illustration 35: The Tel Dan Stele, Fragments A and B. The inscription appears to have been recorded by the Aramean King Hazael of Damascus to commemorate his victory in battle over Jehoram king of Israel and Ahaziah king of Judah (both of whom are also mentioned on the stele) of the "**house of David**." Scholars recognize that the Tel Dan Stele powerfully affirms the historicity of the Bible:



The Moabite Stone has a reference to "the house of David" and "the altar hearth of YHWH." Louvre Museum.



Illustration 36: The Mesha Stele or Moabite Stone, dating to 830 B. C., is a large stone slab inscribed with an account of the Moabite king Mesha's revolt against Israel.

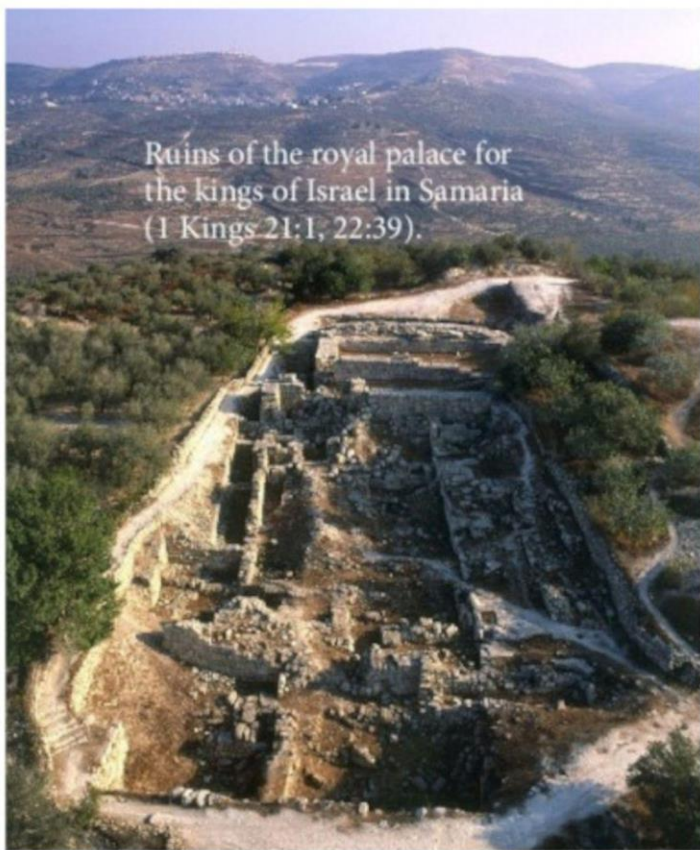


Philistine pottery.



Philistine captives being led away after their failed invasion of Egypt, from a relief at Ramesses III's mortuary temple at Medinet Habu, Egypt.

Ruins of the royal palace for
the kings of Israel in Samaria
(1 Kings 21:1, 22:39).





Ruins of the gate and
casemate walls at Hazor
(Joshua 11:10; 1 Ki. 9:15).



Illustration 37: Hazor's ancient city gate area, built up by King Solomon



Illustration 38: Hazor's Solomonite store-rooms

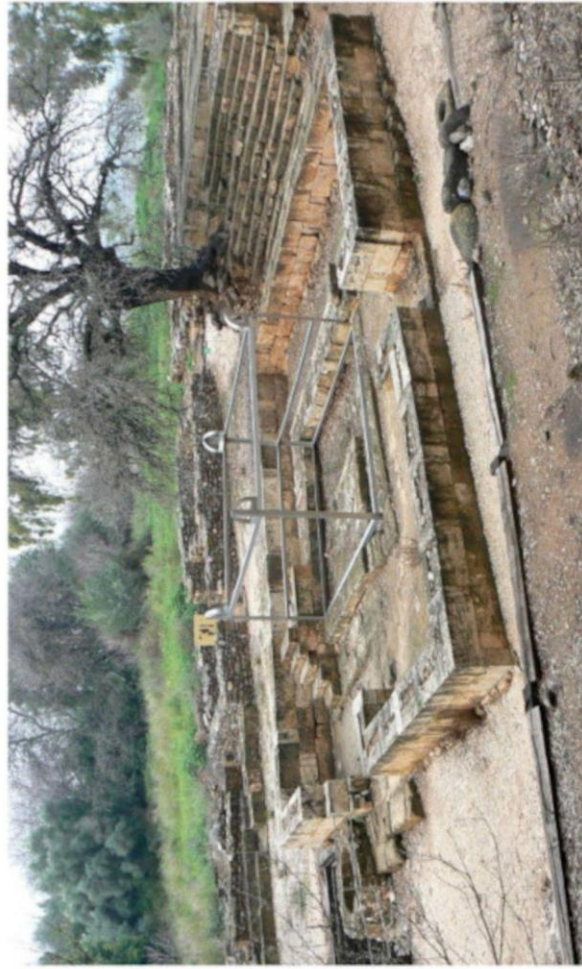


Illustration 39: The worship center established by Jeroboam for the worship of a golden calf at Tel-Dan. The idolatrous altar itself was nearly entirely destroyed, but the steps leading up to it have survived, and one of the horned corners has been found.

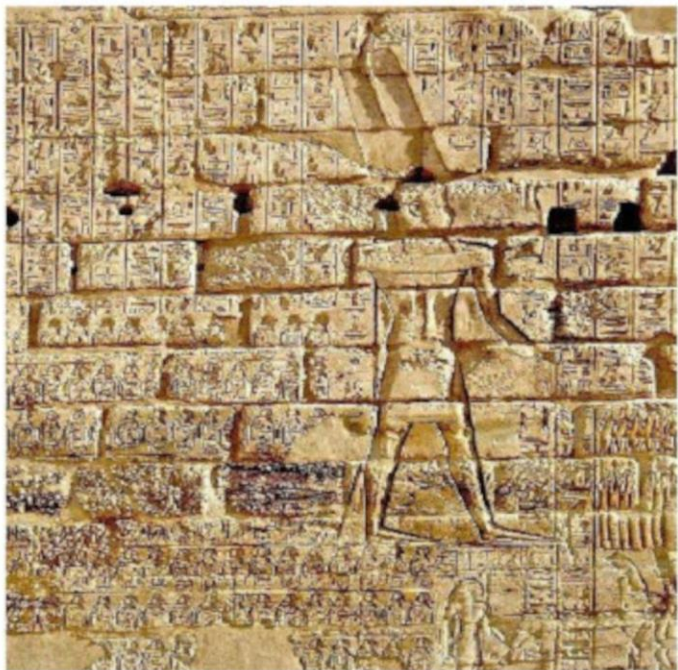
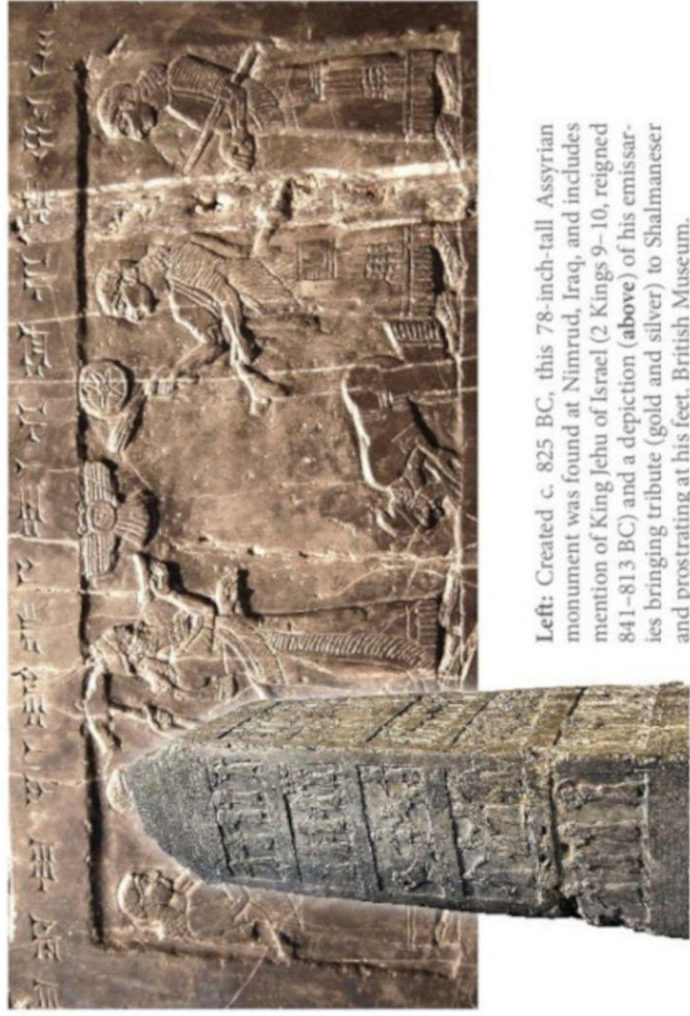


Illustration 40: A portion of the record of Shishak's Palestinian campaign carved on the wall of the Temple of Amun in Karnak, ancient Thebes. Shishak invaded the kingdoms of Judah and Israel in ca. 925 BC and commissioned a huge triumphal relief to commemorate the event. The portion shown in the photo depicts the god Amun leading captive cities by ropes. Each city is represented by a cartouche (oval), with the name of the city written inside, topped by the upper body of a bound Israelite captive. Well over 100 names are preserved in the list, most of them in the Negev. In addition to Judahite cities, Israelite cities are listed as well, showing that the campaign was directed against both the Southern Kingdom of Judah and the Northern Kingdom of Israel.



Illustration 41: This stele of Shalmaneser III discovered at Kurkh in Turkey, recounts his military campaigns up until the battle of Qarqar in 853 B. C., where Shalmaneser met a coalition of nations led by Hadadezer of Aram that included Ahab of Israel.



Left: Created c. 825 BC, this 78-inch-tall Assyrian monument was found at Nimrud, Iraq, and includes mention of King Jehu of Israel (2 Kings 9–10, reigned 841–813 BC) and a depiction (above) of his emissaries bringing tribute (gold and silver) to Shalmaneser and prostrating at his feet. British Museum.



Illustration 42: A section of the Black Obelisk of Shalmaneser III. Beneath the bowing Israelite figure are the words "Jehu of the House of Omri."



Winged bull, more than 13' tall, found in the ruins of Sargon's palace at Khorsabad. Louvre Museum.

Assyrian King
Sargon II, in his
chariot, observes
a battle in this
c. 710 BC relief
at his palace in
Khorsabad. The
skulls stack up on
the bottom right
as his enemies are
overpowered.





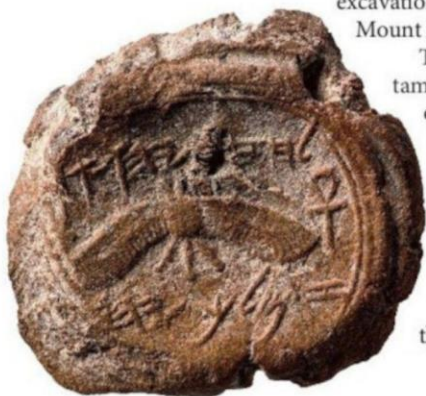
Illustration 43: Bronze cast of the Shema seal containing the words
"[belonging] to Shema, Servant of Jeroboam



Illustration 44: A dolomite stele of Tiglath-Pileser III from the Zagros mountains of western Iran. It contains an inscription stating that he received tribute from Menahem of Israel and allowed him to remain as king in Samaria

In 2015, the renowned archaeologist Eilat Mazar announced the discovery of a **2700-year-old clay seal bearing Hezekiah's name**.

The seal—also known as a bulla²²³—was unearthed in a scientific excavation just south of the Temple Mount in Jerusalem.



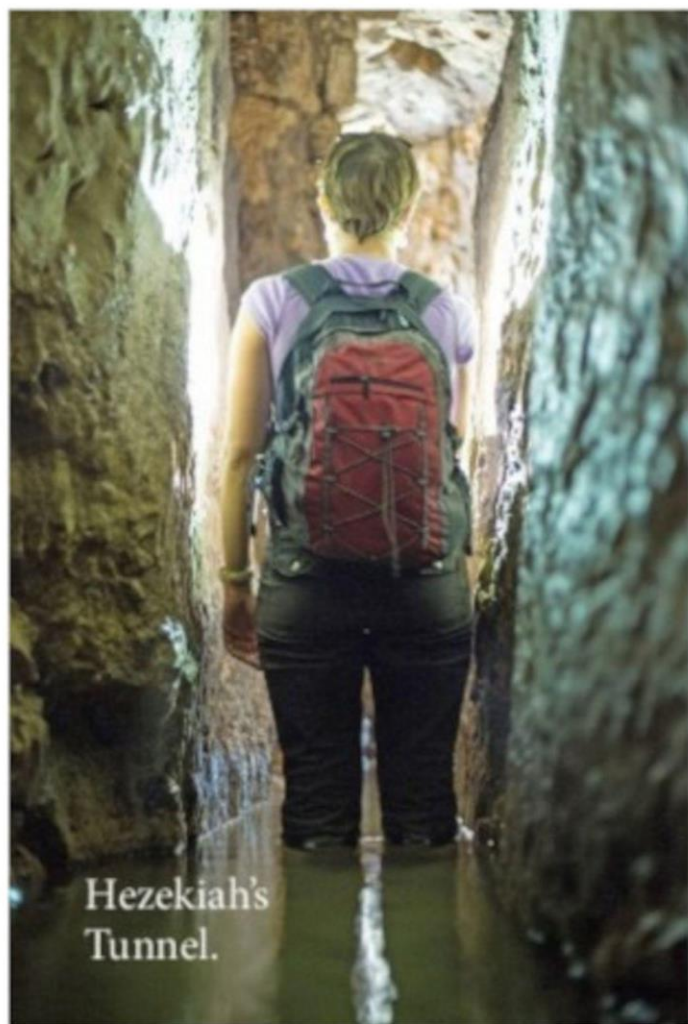
To prevent people from tampering with important documents in ancient times, a lump of soft clay with a unique impression would be used to seal the document. If the king was sending the document, he would press his signet ring into the clay (Esther 3:10, 12).



Illustration 45: The seal impression bearing the Hebrew inscription that reads "(belonging) to Hezekiah (son of) Ahaz king of Judah"



Illustration 46: Hezekiah's 23-foot-thick "broad wall," an important fortification for Jerusalem in the king's day



Hezekiah's
Tunnel.



Illustration 47: Hezekiah's tunnel flows underneath Jerusalem for a distance of c. 1800 feet, descending a mere 12.5 inches along that entire length. This gradual decline is nevertheless enough to keep water flowing from the Gihon spring outside of Hezekiah's city to the Pool of Siloam within.



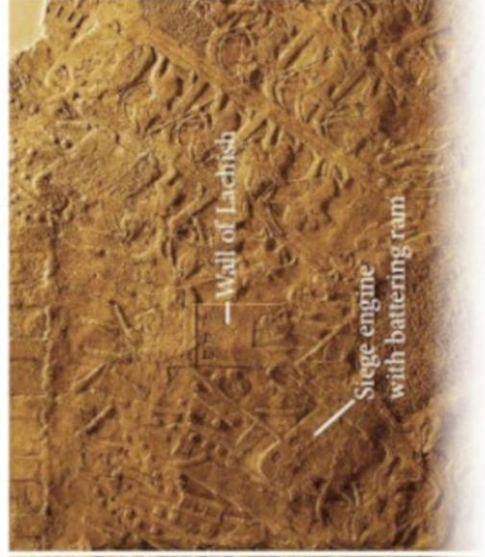
Siloam Inscription, cut out of
the wall in Hezekiah's Tunnel.



Illustration 48: The Siloam Inscription, which describes the completion of Hezekiah's tunnel.

Ruins of Lachish,
attacked by the
Assyrians in 701 BC
(2 Kings 18:13-17;
2 Chronicles 32:9).

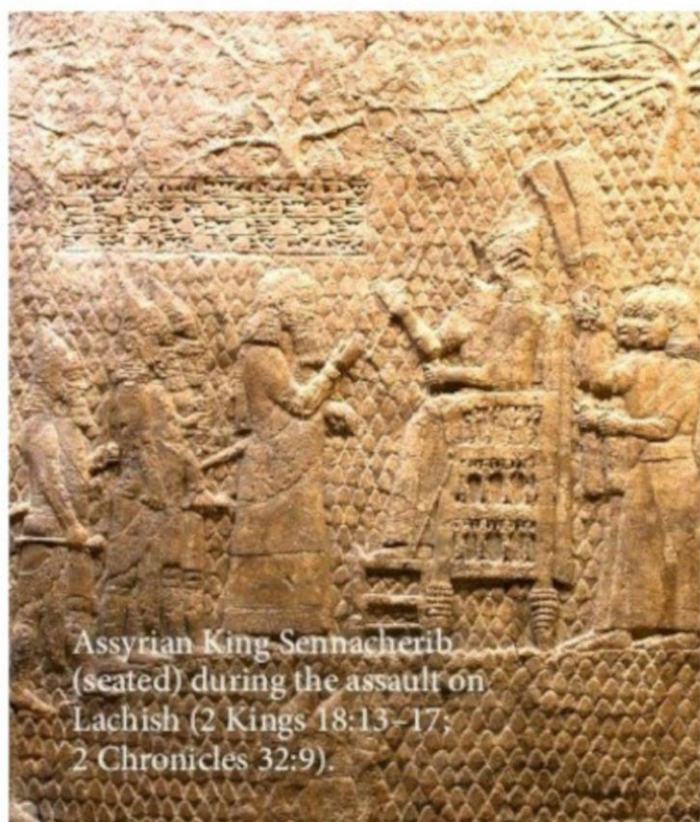




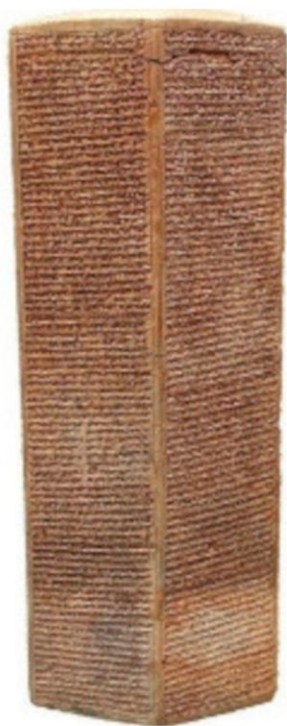
Unearthed at King Sennacherib's palace in Nineveh, these reliefs memorialize the Assyrians' assault on Lachish spoken about in 2 Kings 18:13–17.



Illustration 49: A portion of the elaborate and detailed relief depicting Sennacherib's assault on Laish. The piece once decorated a room of the king's palace at Nineveh.



Assyrian King Sennacherib
(seated) during the assault on
Lachish (2 Kings 18:13-17;
2 Chronicles 32:9).



The Taylor Prism.
This six-sided clay
prism was found at
Nineveh. It men-
tions the Assyrian
King Sennacherib's
invasion of Judah
during the reign
of Hezekiah and
corroborates several
details in 2 Kings
18-19 and Isaiah
36-37. British
Museum.



Illustration 50: The Taylor Prism, discovered by the British Colonel R. Taylor. It is a six-sided clay prism inscribed in cuneiform at Nineveh. The Assyrian record boasts: "Hezekiah . . . I made a prisoner in Jerusalem in his royal residence, like a bird in a cage," but it says nothing about fighting against Jerusalem nor about the capture of the city.



Lion-hunting relief found at Nineveh, British Museum.



Babylonian
Chronicle tablet for
the years 616–609
BC, famous for its
description of the
fall of Nineveh.
British Museum.



Illustration 51: The foundation record of Naram-Sin, retrieved by Nabonidus from the temple of Shamash at Sippar. The practice of placing ancient documents in the foundations of temples leads to the following considerations: "If a copy of the law had been placed in the foundation of Solomon's temple (tenth century B. C.), as is likely from the archaeological evidence . . . then this document would necessarily date back nearly three hundred years before the time of the supposed forgery . . . of Deuteronomy . . . in the . . . critical theory[.] . . . The implications of the archaeological evidence do not support this critical view of Deuteronomy."



A bulla of Baruch ben Neriah.
The fingerprint (not noticeable in the photograph)
is located in the highlighted area.



Illustration 52: The seal impression of Baruch the son of Neriah or "Beruchiah the son of Neriah." Two bullae stamped with the identical seal are now known.



Bulla room, Burnt room, Ahiel house: 587 BC
Chamber of Elishama the scribe: Jeremiah 36:12, 20-21



Elishama (the scribe)

Jer 36:12, 20-21; 41:1 605 BC

1 Chro 26:7

clay

bulla

"Belonging to Elishama scribe of Sennachiah"
www.bible.ca/bulla
1982 AD
City of David
Israel Museum

**The scribe's Storage Room
for documents and bulla**

www.bible.ca/bulla

**Bulla room, Burnt room, Ahiel house: 587 BC
Chamber of Elishama the scribe: Jeremiah 36:12, 20-21**



**The scribe's Storage Room
for documents and bulla**

www.bible.ca/bulla

Azariah (son of Hilkiah)

Ezra 7:1

605 BC

1 Chro 6:13

Bulla



www.bible.ca/bulla

City of David 1982 AD

Israel Museum

Baalis

King of Ammon

Jer 40:14

587 BC

reproduction
bulla
imprint
from
seal



"Belonging to Baalis King of Bnei Ammon"
www.bible.ca/bulla

1999 AD
Unprovenanced

Hecht
Museum

Jerahmeel (Jehoiakim's son)

Jer 36:26

605 BC



www.bible.ca/bulla
"Belonging to Jerahmeel, the king's son"

Unprovenanced
Jerusalem 1975 AD

Yoav Sasson

Gedaliah son of Pashhur

Jer 38:1

589 BC

clay
Bulla



www.bible.ca/bulla

"Gedaliah son of Pashhur"

City of David 2008 AD

Israel Museum

Gemariah: Jeremiah's Scribe

Jer 36:10-27

605 BC

Clay
Bulla



www.bible.ca/bulla
"Gemariah the son of Shaphan"

City of David 1982 AD

Israel Museum

Gedaliah, the Governor

Jer 40:8; 2 Ki 25:22 587 BC

Bulla



Lachish
1935 AD

Israel Museum

Jaazaniah (Servant of Zedekiah)

Jer 40:8
2 Ki 25:23
Onyx
Seal

Jezaniah

587 BC



"Belonging to Jaazaniah, Servant of the King"

1932 AD
Tel Mizpah

www.bible.ca/bulla

Badè Museum

Milkom servant of Baalis

Jer 40:14
2 Ki 23:13

587 BC

clay
Bulla



www.bible.ca/bulla

"Milkom servant of Ba'alis"

1984 AD
Tel el-'Umeiri

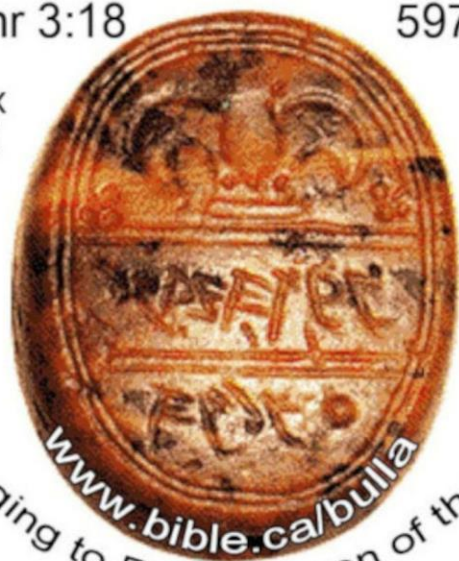
Jordan Museum

Pedaiah (son of Jehoiachin)

1 Chr 3:18

597 BC

Onyx
Seal



"Belonging to Pedaiah, son of the King"

www.bible.ca/bulla

<1960 AD

Hecht Museum

Shebna (servant of the king)

Isa 22:15-19

701 BC

2 Ki 18:13-18,26,37

clay
bulla



www.bible.ca/bulla

1966-8 AD
Stratum II
Lachish storeroom

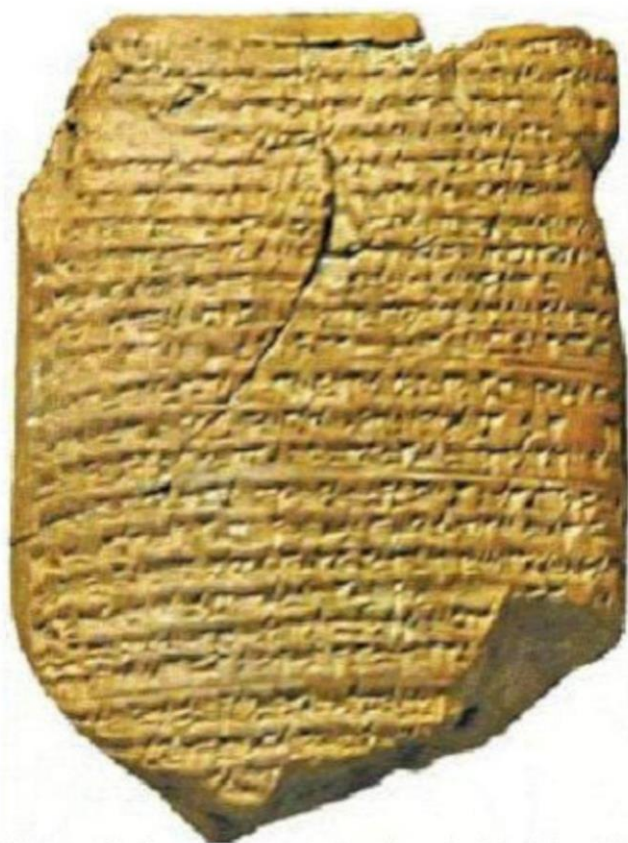
"Belonging to Shebnayahu servant of the king"

Israel
Museum



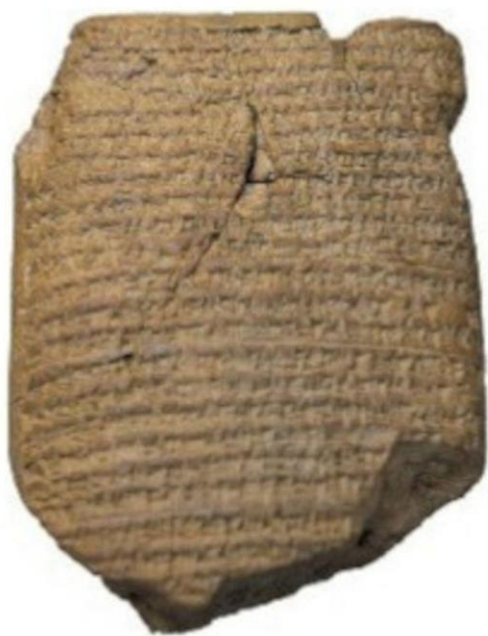
Staatliche Museum, Berlin

Illustration 53: Babylonian ration record mentioning "Jehoiachin king of Judah"

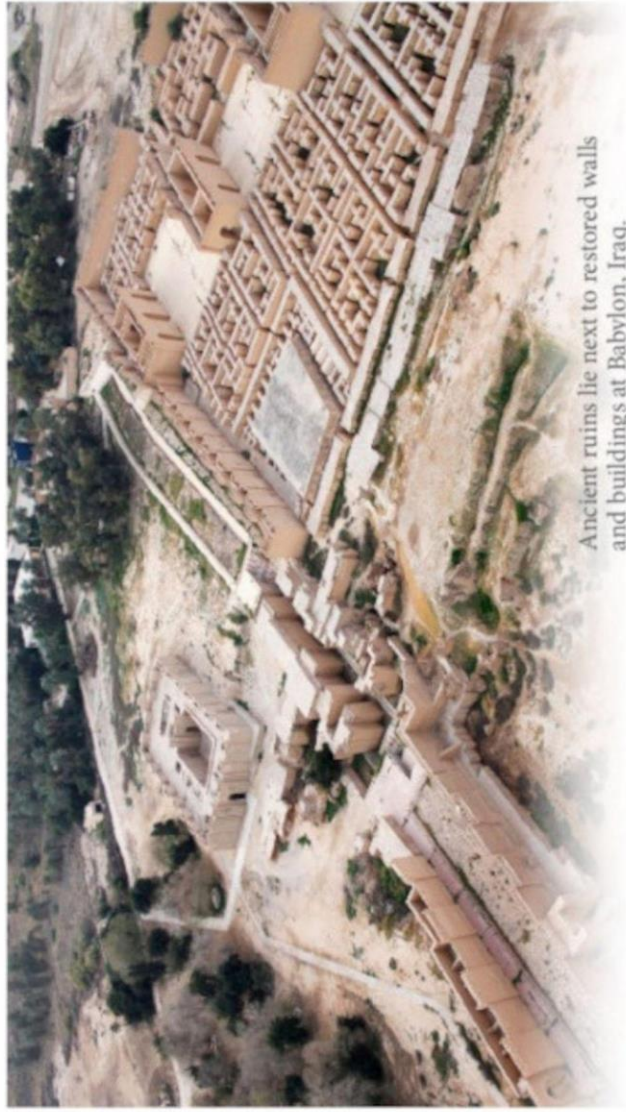


Michael Laddemi

Illustration 54: The tablet pictured above from the Babylonian Chronicles records the last (21st) year of Nabopolassar, king of Babylon, and the first 11 years of his son Nebuchadnezzar. The table refers to Jehoiachin and Zedekiah, the kings of Judah, as well as the fall of Jerusalem before Nebuchadnezzar's army.



The "Jerusalem Chronicle" from Babylon describes Nebuchadnezzar's campaign against Jerusalem in 597 BC. British Museum.



Ancient ruins lie next to restored walls and buildings at Babylon, Iraq.



A reconstruction of Babylon's Ishtar Gate, rebuilt with original bricks from Babylon. For scale, notice the two men. Pergamon Museum, Berlin.



Bricks discovered in the ruins
of Babylon are stamped with
Nebuchadnezzar's name.
British Museum.



Unearthed at Babylon, this stele identifies the person in the upper right as "Nebuchadnezzar, King of Babylon."



The "Jehoiachin Ration Tablet" found at Babylon mentions "Jehoiachin the king of Judah." 2 Kings 24:8-15. Pergamon Museum, Berlin.



Babylonian Chronicle tablet,
known as the "Nabonidus
Chronicle." British Museum.



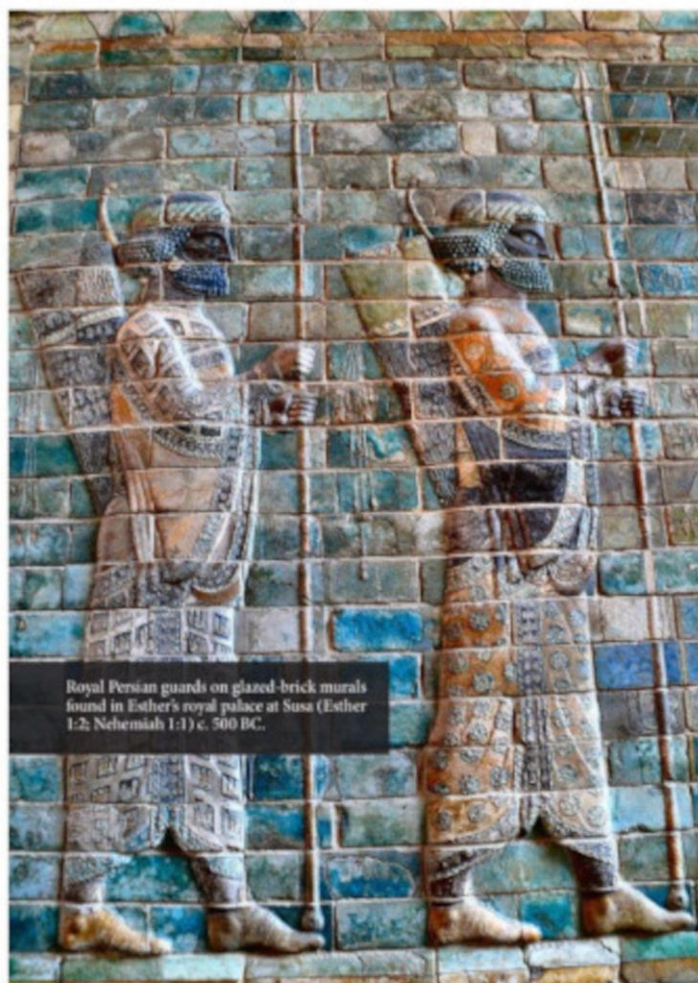
Found at Ur, this cylinder has a prayer by Nabonidus king of Babylon for his son, Belshazzar (Daniel 5:1). British Museum.



Illustration 55: The Cyrus Cylinder contains an account of Cyrus the Great's conquest and restoration of Babylon. In it, Cyrus recounts his policy of restoring the captured deities of other cities to their original homes—a policy which was also extended to the captive Jews (2 Chronicles 36:22-23; Ezra 1:1-4).



Illustration 56: Tomb of Cyrus at Pasargadae, the capital of Persia, in southwest Iran.



Royal Persian guards on glazed-brick murals found in Esther's royal palace at Susa (Esther 1:2; Nehemiah 1:1) c. 500 BC.

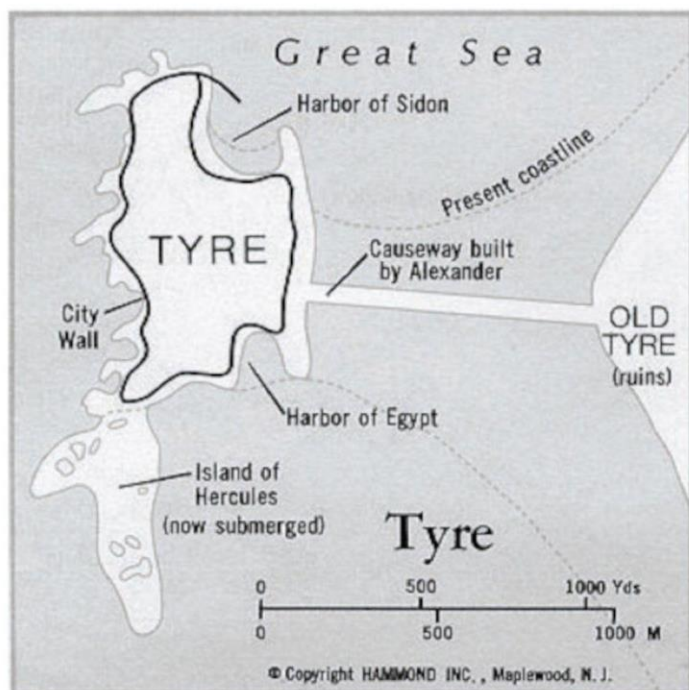


Illustration 57: A map of ancient Tyre showing the causeway Alexander the Great built from the mainland to the island city.

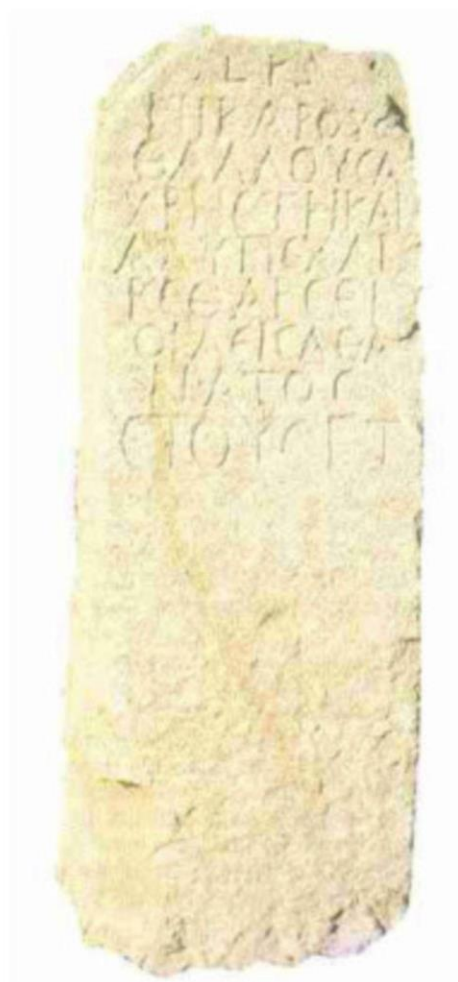


Illustration 58: An inscription at the city of Tyre containing the names of nine Greek generals who accompanied Alexander the Great when he destroyed the city about 333 B. C.

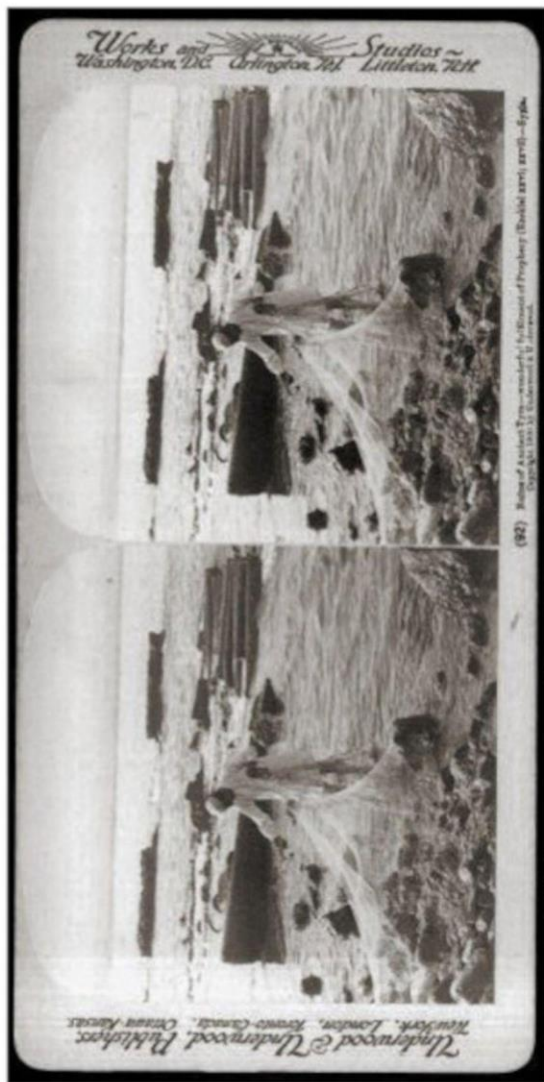


Illustration 59: Fishermen spreading their nets on the land bridge formed from the mainland city of Tyre in connection with Alexander the Great's conquest.

60	Prophecy	O.T.Reference	N.T.Fulfilled
1	Seed of the woman	Genesis 3:15	Galatians 4:4, Hebrews 2:14
2	Through Noah's sons	Genesis 9:27	Luke 6:36
3	Seed of Abraham	Genesis 12:1	Matthew 1:1, Galatians 3:8, 16
4	Seed of Isaac	Genesis 17:19	Romans 9:7, Hebrews 11:18
5	Blessing to nations	Genesis 18:18	Galatians 3:8
6	Seed of Isaac	Genesis 21:12	Romans 9:7, Hebrews 11:18
7	Blessing to Gentiles	Genesis 26:4	Galatians 3:8, Hebrews 6:14
8	Blessing through Abraham	Genesis 28:14	Galatians 3:8, Hebrews 6:14
9	Of the Tribe of Judah	Genesis 49:10	Revelation 5:5
10	No bones broken	Exodus 12:46	John 19:36
11	Blessing to the 1 st born son	Exodus 13:2	Luke 2:23
12	No bone broken	Numbers 9:12	John 19:36
13	Serpent in the wilderness	Numbers 21:8-9	John 3:14-15
14	A star out of Jacob	Numbers 24:17-19	Matt. 2:2, Lk 1:33, 78, Rev. 22:16
15	As a prophet	Deuteronomy 18:15, 18-19	John 6:14, 7:40; Acts 3:22-23
16	Cursed on the tree	Deuteronomy 21:23	Galatians 3:13
17	Throne of David established forever	2 Sam. 7:12-13, 16, 25-26; 2 Chron. 17:21;7	Matt. 19:28, Acts 2:30, Rom. 1:3, Rev. 22:1
18	A promised Redeemer	Job 19:25-27	John 5:28-29, Galatians 4:4, Eph. 1:7, 13, 14
19	Declared to be the Son of God	Psalms 2:1-12	Matthew 3:17, Mark 1:11, Acts 4:25-26, etc.
20	His resurrection	Psalms 16:8-10	Acts 2:27, 13:35, 26:23
21	Hands and feet pierced	Psalms 22:1-31	Matthew 27:31, 35-36
22	Mocked and insulted	Psalms 22:7-8	Matthew 27:39-43, 45-49
23	Soldiers cast lots for His coat	Psalms 22:18	Mk 15:20-25, Lk 19:24, Acts 2:23-24, etc.

61	Prophecy	O.T.Reference	N.T.Fulfilled
24	Accused by false witnesses	Psalms 35:11	Matthew 26:59-61; Mark 14:57-58
25	Hated without reason	Psalms 35:19	John 15:24-25
26	Friends stood afar off	Psalms 38:11	Matthew 27:55; Mark 15:40; Luke 23:49
27	"I come to do Thy will"	Psalms 40:6-8	Hebrews 10:5-9
28	Betrayed by a friend	Psalms 41:9	Matthew 26:14-16; John 13:18-19; etc.
29	Known for righteousness	Psalms 45:2, 6-7	Hebrews 1:8-9
30	His resurrection	Psalms 49:15	Mark 16:6
31	Betrayed by a friend	Psalms 55:12-14	John 13:31
32	His ascension	Psalms 68:18	Ephesians 4:8
33	Hated without reason	Psalms 69:4	John 15:25
34	Stung by reproaches	Psalms 69:9	John 2:17; Romans 15:3
35	Given gall and vinegar	Psalms 69:21	Matthew 27:34; Mark 15:23; John 19:29; etc.
36	Exalted by God	Psalms 72:1-19	Matthew 2:2; Phil. 2:9-11; Hebrews 1:8
37	He speaks in parables	Psalms 78:2	Matthew 13:34-35; 25:34
38	Seed of David exalted	Psalms 89:3-4, 19, 27-29, 35-37	Luke 1:32; Acts 2:30; Romans 1:3; etc.
39	Son of Man come in glory	Psalms 102:16	Luke 21:24; Revelation 12:5-10
40	"Thou remainest"	Psalms 102:24-27	Hebrews 1:10-12
41	Prays for His enemies	Psalms 109:4	Luke 23:34
42	Another to succeed Judas	Psalms 109:7-8	Acts 1:16-20
43	A priest like Melchizedek	Psalms 110:1-7	Matthew 22:41-45; Hebrews 7:11, 20; etc.
44	The Chief Cornerstone	Psalms 118:22-23	Matt. 21:42; Mark 12:10, 11; Acts 4:11; etc.
45	Comes in the name of the Lord	Psalms 118:26	Matt. 21:9; Mark 11:9-11; Luke 19:38; etc.
46	David's seed to reign	Psalms 132:11	Matthew 1:1

62	Prophecy	O.T. Reference	N.T. Fulfilled
47	Declared to be the Son of God	Proverbs 30:4	Matt. 3:17, Mk. 14:61-62, Lk. 1:35, etc.
48	Repentance for the nations	Isaiah 2:2-4	Luke 24:47
49	Hearts are hardened	Isaiah 6:9-10	Matt. 13:14, Jn. 12:39-40, Acts 28:25-27
50	Born of a virgin	Isaiah 7:14	Matthew 1:22-23
51	A rock of offense	Isaiah 8:14-15	Romans 9:33, 1 Peter 2:8
52	Light out of darkness	Isaiah 9:1-2	Matthew 4:14-16, Luke 2:32
53	God with us	Isaiah 9:6-7	Matt. 1:21, Luke 1:32-33, John 8:58, etc.
54	Full of wisdom and power	Isaiah 11:1-10	Matt. 3:16, John 3:34, Romans 15:12, Heb. 1:9
55	Reigning in mercy	Isaiah 16:4-5	Luke 1:31-33
56	Peg in a sure place	Isaiah 22:21-25	Revelation 3:7
57	Death swallowed up in victory	Isaiah 25:6-12	1 Corinthians 15:54
58	A stone in Zion	Isaiah 28:16	Romans 9:33, 1 Peter 2:6
59	The deaf hear & the blind see	Isaiah 29:18-19	Matthew 5:3, 115; John 9:39
60	King of kings & Lord of lords	Isaiah 32:1-4	Revelation 19:16, 20:6
61	Son of the Highest	Isaiah 33:22	Luke 1:32, 1 Timothy 1:17, 6:15
62	Healing for the needy	Isaiah 35:4-10	Matt. 9:30, 11:5; Mark 7:30; John 5:5, etc.
63	Make ready the way of the Lord	Isaiah 40:3-5	Matt. 3:3, Mark 1:3, Luke 3:4-5, John 1:23
64	The Shepherd dies for His sheep	Isaiah 40:10-11	John 10:11, Hebrews 13:20, 1 Peter 2:24-25
65	The meek Servant	Isaiah 42:1-16	Matthew 21:27-27; Luke 2:32
66	A light to the Gentiles	Isaiah 49:6-12	Acts 13:47, 18 Corinthians 6:2
67	Scourged and spat upon	Isaiah 50:6	Matt 27:26-30; Mk 14:65; Lk 22:63-65; Jn 19:1
68	Rejected by His people	Isaiah 52:13-53:12	Matthew 8:17; 27:1-2, 12:14, 18
69	Suffered vicariously	Isaiah 53:4-5	Mark 15:3-4, 27-28; Luke 23:1-25, 32-34

63	Prophecy	O.T.Reference	N.T.Fulfilled
70	Silent when accused	Isaiah 53:7	John 1:29; 11:49-52
71	Crucified with transgressors	Isaiah 53:12	John 12:37-38; Acts 8:28-35
72	Buried with the rich	Isaiah 53:9	Acts 10:43, 13:38-39; 1 John 1:73, etc.
73	Calling of those not a people	Isaiah 55:4-5	John 18:37; Romans 9:25-26; Revelation 1:5
73	Deliver out of Zion	Isaiah 59:16-20	Romans 11:26
74	Nations walk in the light	Isaiah 60:1-3	Luke 2:32
75	Anointed to preach liberty	Isaiah 60:1-2	Luke 4:17-19; Acts 10:38
76	Called by a new name	Isaiah 62:11	Luke 2:32; Revelation 3:12
77	The King cometh	Isaiah 62:11	Matthew 21:5
78	A vesture dipped in blood	Isaiah 63:1-3	Revelation 19:13
79	Afflicted with the afflicted	Isaiah 63:8-9	Matthew 25:34-40
80	The elect shall inherit	Isaiah 65:9	Romans 11:5, 7; Hebrews 7:14; Revelation 5:5
81	New heavens and a new earth	Isaiah 65:17-25	2 Peter 3:13; Revelation 21:1
82	The Lord our righteousness	Jeremiah 23:5-6	John 2:19-21; Romans 1:3-4, 1 Peter 2:5
83	Born a King	Jeremiah 30:9	John 18:37; Revelation 1:5
84	Massacre of infants	Jeremiah 31:15	Matthew 2:17-18
85	Conceived by the Holy Spirit	Jeremiah 31:22	Matthew 1:20; Luke 1:35
86	A New Covenant	Jeremiah 31:31-34	Matthew 26:27-29, 1 Corinthians 11:25, etc.
87	A spiritual house	Jeremiah 33:15-17	John 2:19-21; Ephesians 2:20-21, 1 Peter 2:5
88	A tree planted by God	Ezekiel 17:22-24	Matthew 13:31-32
89	The humble exalted	Ezekiel 21:26-27	Luke 1:52
90	The Good Shepherd	Ezekiel 34:23-24	John 10:11
91	Stone cut without hands	Daniel 2:34-35	Acts 4:10-12

64	Prophecy	O.T.Reference	N.T.Fulfilled
92	His kingdom triumphant	Daniel 2:44-45	Luke 1:33, 1 Cor. 15:24, Revelation 11:15
93	An everlasting dominion	Daniel 7:13-14	Matt. 24:30, Mk. 14:63, Acts 1:9-11, Rev. 1:7
94	Kingdom for the saints	Daniel 7:27	Luke 1:33, 1 Cor. 15:24, Rev. 11:15
95	Time of His birth	Daniel 9:24-27	Matt. 24:15-21, Luke 3:1
96	Israel restored	Hosea 3:5	John 18:37, Romans 11:25-27
97	Flight into Egypt	Hosea 11:1	Matthew 2:15
98	Promise of the Spirit	Joel 2:28-32	Acts 2:17-21, Romans 15:13
99	The sun darkened	Amos 8:9	Matthew 24:29, Acts 2:20, Revelation 6:12
100	Restoration of the tabernacle	Amos 9:11-12	Acts 15:16-18
101	Israel regathered	Micah 2:12-13	John 10:14, 26
102	The kingdom established	Micah 4:1-8	Luke 1:33
103	Born in Bethlehem	Micah 5:1-5	Matthew 2:1, Luke 2:4, 10-11
104	Earth filled with knowledge of the glory of the Lord	Habakkuk 2:14	Romans 11:26, Revelation 21:23-26
105	The Lamb on the throne	Zechariah 2:10-13	Revelation 5:13, 6:9, 21:24, 22:1-5
106	A holy priesthood	Zechariah 3:8	John 2:19-21, Ephesians 2:20-21, 1 Peter 2:5
107	A heavenly High Priest	Zechariah 6:12-13	Hebrews 4:14, 8:1-2
108	Triumphal entry	Zechariah 9:9-10	Mt. 21:4-5, Mk. 11:9-10, Lk. 20:38, Jn. 12:13-15
109	Sold for pieces of silver	Zechariah 11:12-13	Matthew 26:14-15
110	Money buys potter's field	Zechariah 11:12-13	Matthew 27:9
111	Piercing of His body	Zechariah 12:10	John 19:34, 37
112	Shepherd smitten—sheep scattered	Zechariah 13:1, 6-7	Matthew 26:31, John 16:32
113	Prepared by forerunner	Malachi 3:1	Matthew 11:10, Mark 1:2, Luke 7:27

	Prophecy	O.T. Reference	N.T. Fulfilled
114	Our sins purged	Malachi 3:3	Hebrews 1:3
115	The light of the world	Malachi 4:2-3	Luke 1:7, John 1:9, 12:46; 2 Peter 1:19; Revelation 2:28, 19:11-16, 22:16
116	The coming of Elijah	Malachi 4:5-6	Matthew 11:14, 17:10-12

The probability of just these 8 Messianic prophecies
being fulfilled is **1 in 100,000,000,000,000,000 or 10^{17}**



Professor Peter Stoner

1. Messiah would be born in Bethlehem (Micah 5:2)
2. Messiah will be preceded by a Messenger (Mal. 3:1)
3. Messiah will come to Jerusalem riding on a colt (Zech 9:9)
4. Messiah will be betrayed by a friend (Zech 13:6)
5. Messiah will be betrayed for 30 pieces of silver (Zech 11:12)
6. Messiah's betrayer will not be allowed to return the silver (Zech 11:13)
7. Messiah will not speak in His own defense (Isaiah 53:7)
8. Messiah's hands and feet would be pierced (Psalm 22:16)

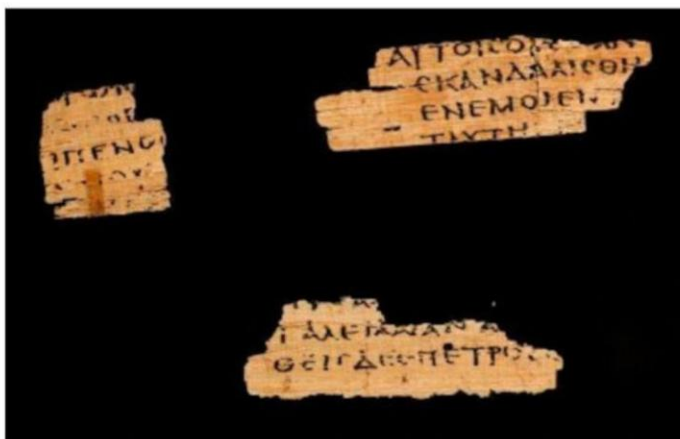
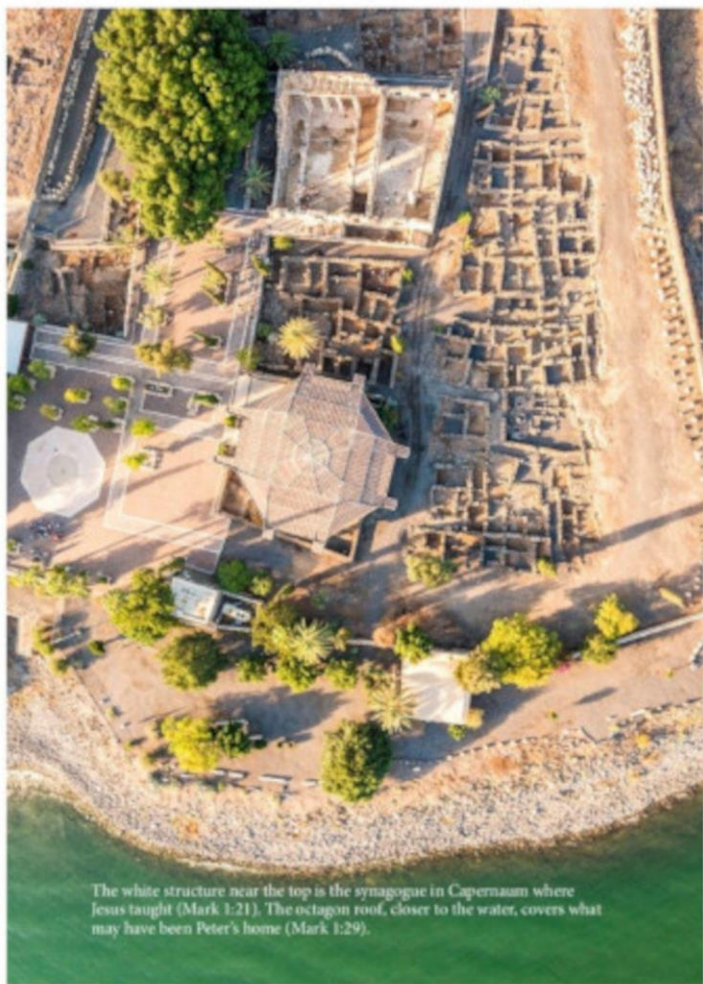
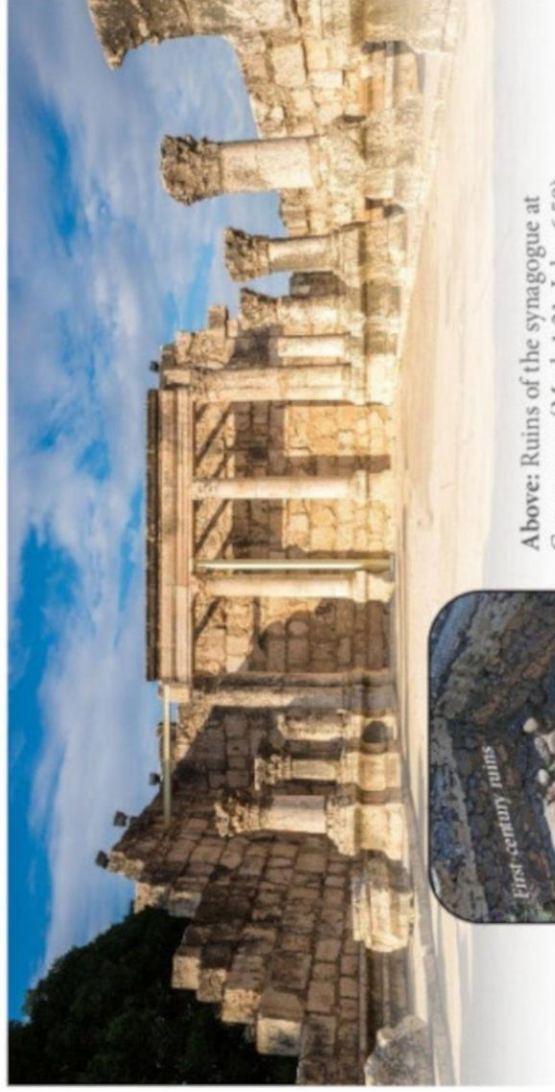


Illustration 61: A leading papyrologist, Dr. C. P. Thiede, has conducted a careful study of the Magdalen Papyrus of Matthew's Gospel (P64), acquired for the library of Magdalen College of Oxford University from near Luxor in southern Egypt. Based on a close comparative paleographical analysis, Thiede dated the papyrus to c. **AD. 60**; the "papyrus belongs to a style for which the comparative evidence derives from the mid-first century, beginning even earlier."



The white structure near the top is the synagogue in Capernaum where Jesus taught (Mark 1:21). The octagon roof, closer to the water, covers what may have been Peter's home (Mark 1:29).



Above: Ruins of the synagogue at Capernaum (Mark 1:21; John 6:59).
 Left: The darker basalt stones on the bottom are remains from the earlier first-century synagogue.





Illustration 62: The probable site of Peter's house in Capernaum



Illustration 63: 7Q5, a papyrus found in Qumran Cave #7 and identified as a fragment of Mark dating to c. AD 50 or even earlier

Significance of the Dead Sea Scrolls

Earliest New Testament Text

7Q6A-Mk.4:28

7Q15-Mark 6:48

7Q5-Mk.6:52, 53

7Q7-Mk.12:17

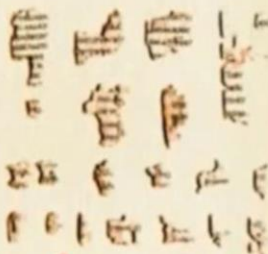
7Q6B-A.27:38

7Q9-Rom 5:11-12

7Q4-1Tim.3:16, 4:1-3

7Q10-2Pet.1:15

7Q8-Js.1:23, 24

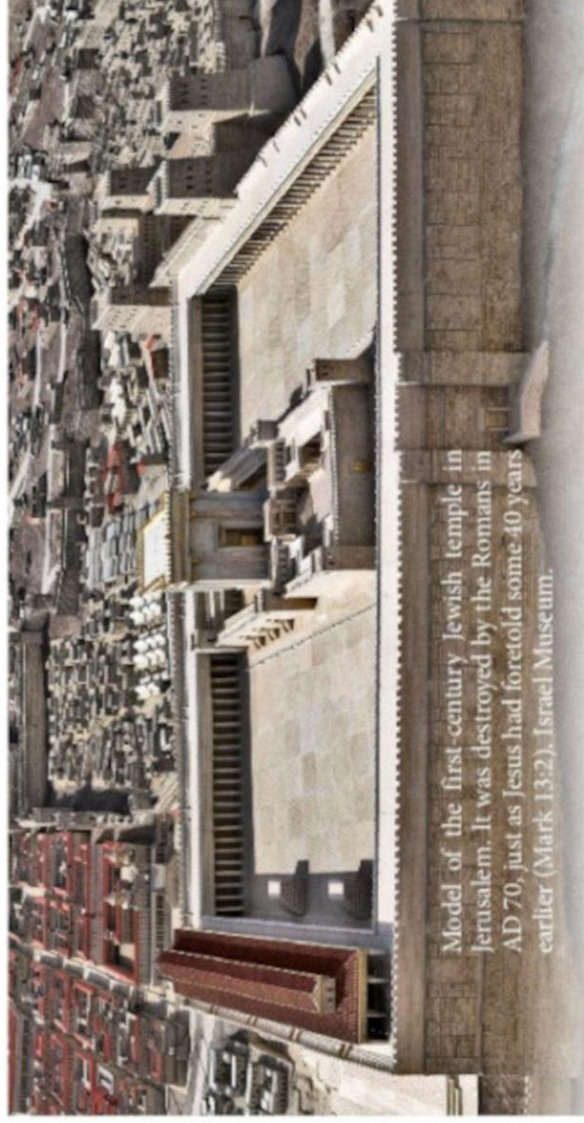


Before 68 AD

Style indicates about 50 AD



Roman emperor Vespasian (reigned AD 69–79) on coin commemorating Rome's victory over the Jews.



Model of the first-century Jewish temple in Jerusalem. It was destroyed by the Romans in AD 70, just as Jesus had foretold some 40 years earlier (Mark 13:2). Israel Museum.



Left: Southern end of the Western Wall in Jerusalem. **Right:** Massive stones that were pushed off the Temple Mount to a first-century street when the Romans destroyed the Jewish temple in AD 70 (Mark 13:1-2).



Left: Roman ballista stones used against the Jews at Masada in AD 73.

Right: The Arch of Titus in Rome, built around AD 81.



The Arch of Titus depicts Romans parading items taken from the Jewish temple through the streets of Rome, including the seven-branched lamp-stand, table of showbread, and silver trumpets.

Illustration 65: A portion of the Arch of Titus in Rome depicting Roman solders carrying off the Menorah and other treasures from the Jewish Temple after the fall of Jerusalem.

The Lord Jesus, claiming to be the Messiah prophesied by Daniel, predicted His rejection and death and the consequent destruction of Jerusalem and the Temple by the Romans in the generation that precipitated His rejection and crucifixion.²⁹⁹ His prediction, as recorded in Matthew, Mark, and Luke before AD 70, was fulfilled in that year when the Romans destroyed Jerusalem and the Jewish Temple while crushing the Jewish rebellion against Rome that had commenced in AD 66.

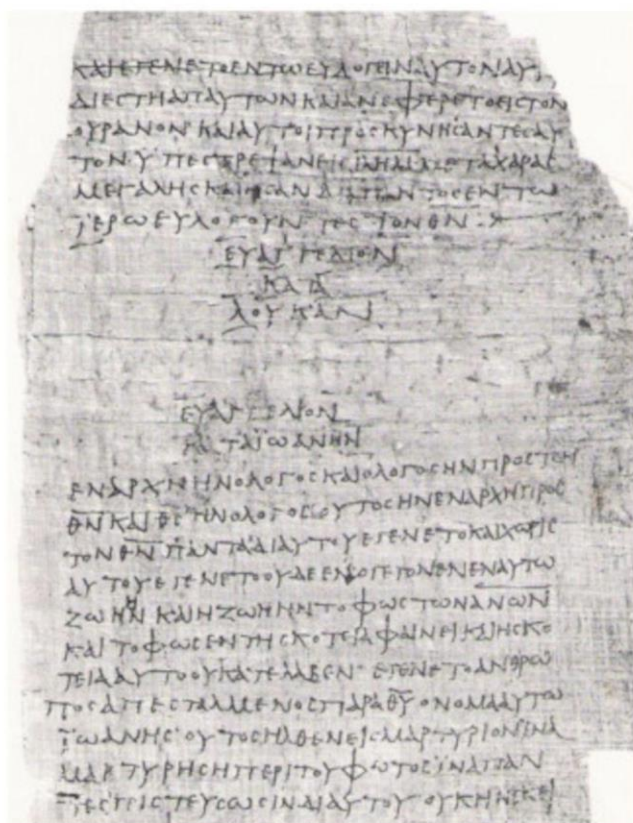
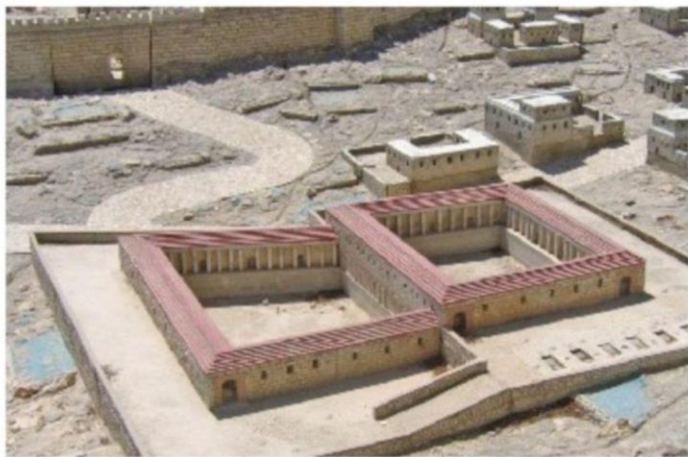
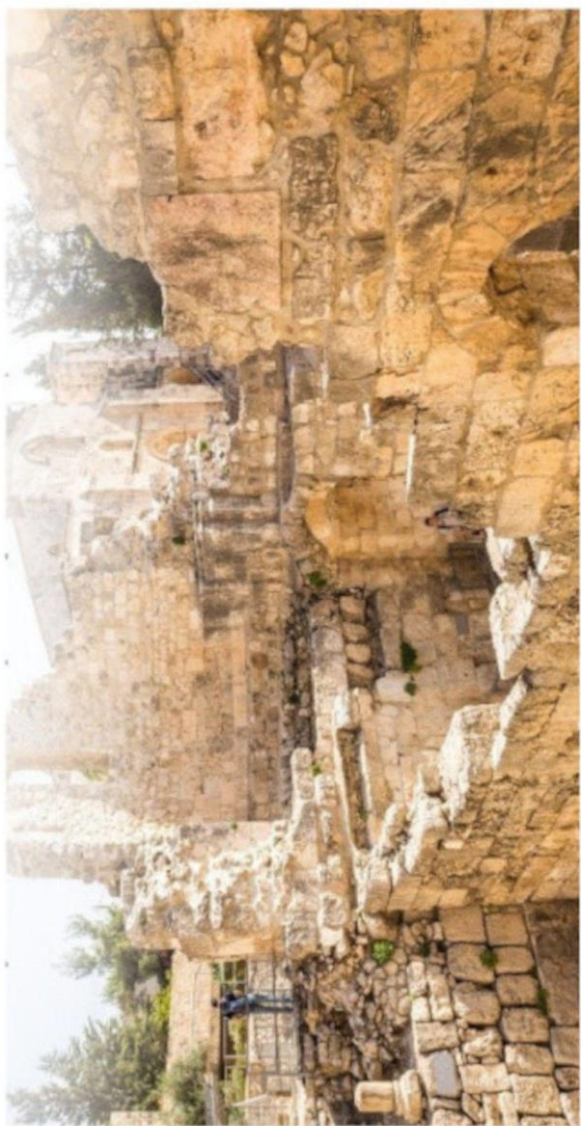


Illustration 66: The end of Luke's Gospel and the beginning of John's Gospel in P75 (Papyrus Bodmer XIV-XV), an early papyrus that dates to c. A. D. 175-225. The specifications "Gospel according to Luke" and "Gospel according to John" are clearly visible.



Model of the pool called Bethesda
(John 5:2).



Pool of Siloam
(John 9:6, 11).

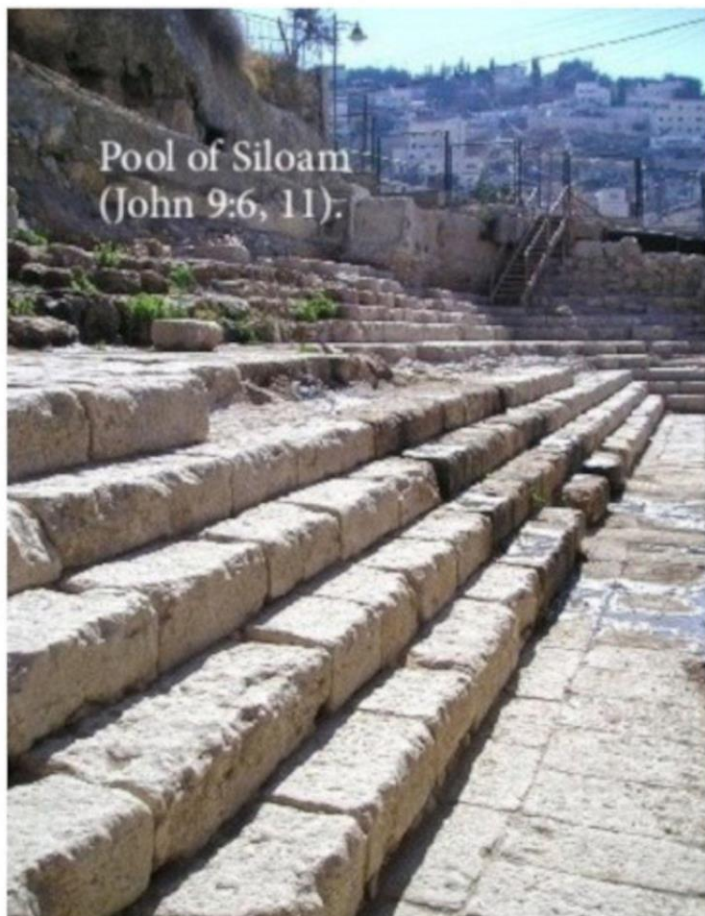




Illustration 67: John 5:2 reads: "Now there is at Jerusalem by the sheep market a pool, which is called in the Hebrew tongue Bethesda, having five porches." Archaeology has uncovered this pool in Jerusalem,³¹⁴ dated it to the first century A. D., and verified both that it was by the sheep gate and market and possessed an unusual, five-sided shape. "The discovery . . . prov[ed] beyond a doubt that the description of this pool was not the creation of the Evangelist [John] but reflected an accurate and detailed knowledge of Jerusalem, knowledge that is sufficiently detailed to now be an aid to archaeologists in understanding the site."

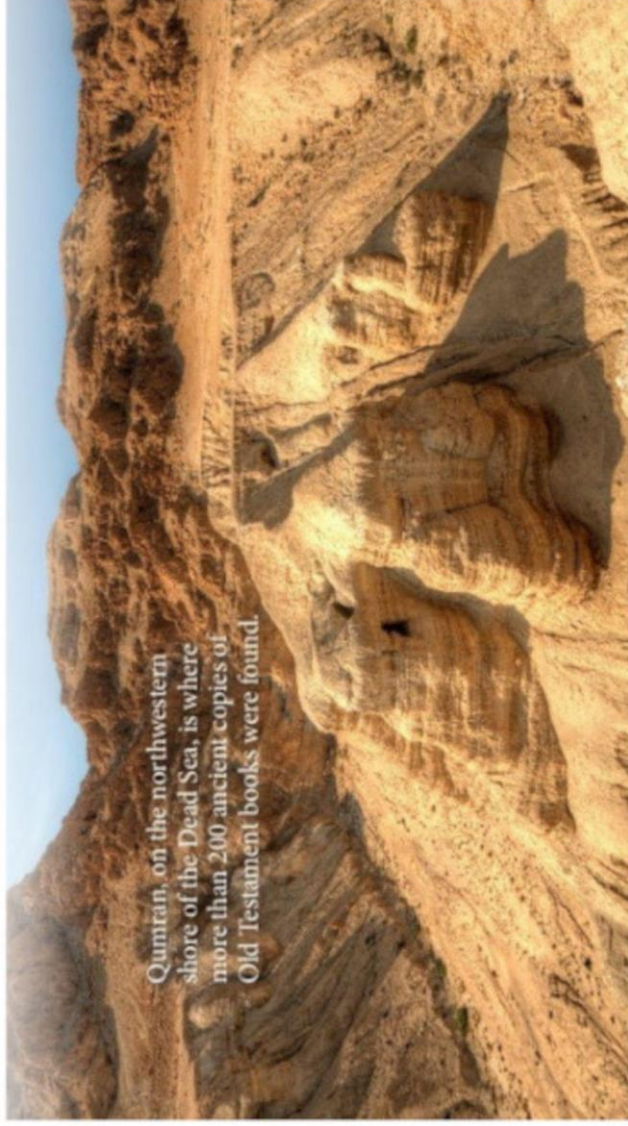


Illustration 68: Stone jars from the 1st century A. D. in Jerusalem, illustrating the ones mentioned in John 2:6,325 in which Christ turned water into the fruit of the vine for His first miracle. The jars could hold up to 180 gallons of water, and the extant archaeological evidence indicates that they were all manufactured in Jerusalem and ceased from use after A. D. 70, supporting the accuracy and early date of the Gospel of John.³



Illustration 69: Archaeology validates that the location was outside of Jerusalem's walls when Christ died, but was no longer outside the walls by A. D. 44, and a garden was nearby, as John states (John 19:41); such accurate descriptive features are two of the many in John that are "amazingly in line with what [archaeologists] have discovered in Jerusalem.

Qumran, on the northwestern shore of the Dead Sea, is where more than 200 ancient copies of Old Testament books were found.





Above: A 24-foot-long copy of the Book of Isaiah. Testing on the scroll determined it was copied between 202 and 93 BC. Found in Cave 1 at Qumran in 1947. **Left:** Dead Sea Scroll jar and lid c. 2nd century BC.



Circle: A close-up of
Isaiah 53:5-6 where
Jesus's death for our sins
was prophesied centuries
before He was born



Illustration 70: P52 (the Rylands Papyrus), the oldest fragment of the Gospel of John, dates between A. D. 90-125.

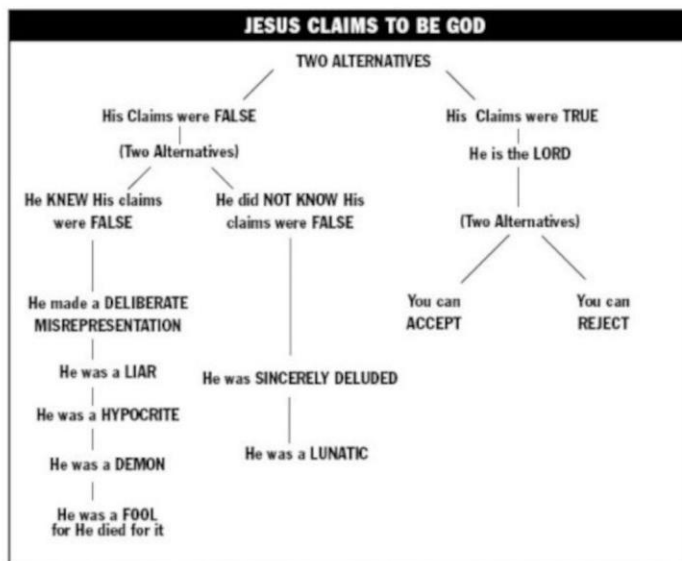


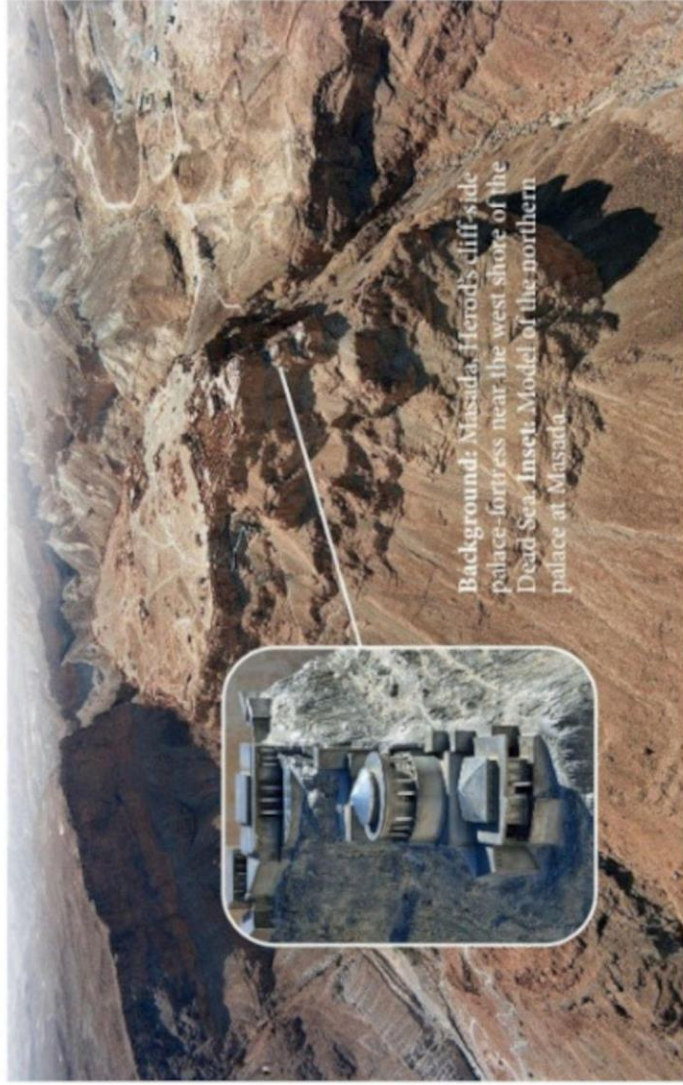
Illustration 71: The fact that Jesus Christ regularly claimed to be God excludes the possibility that He was merely a good man or a great teacher. Claims of Deity, as well as claims to be the exclusive way to the presence of the Father in heaven, cannot be made by mere teachers. The claims of Jesus Christ require that He either be a liar, a lunatic, or exactly what He claimed—the Lord.



Mosaic floor at Megiddo, mentioning "the God Jesus Christ."



Ruins of Herod's bath at the newer Roman city of Jericho.



Background: Masada, Herod's cliff-side palace-fortress near the west shore of the Dead Sea. Inset: Model of the northern palace at Masada.



Bronze coins minted by Herod the Great say “of King Herod.”

Herod the Great's palace-fortress,
the Herodium, was at the top of
this hill.

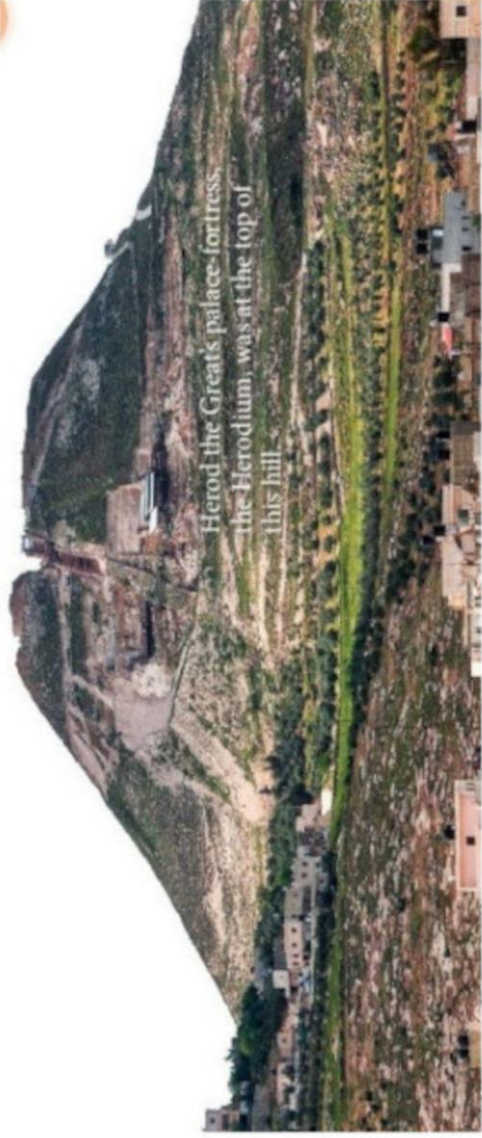




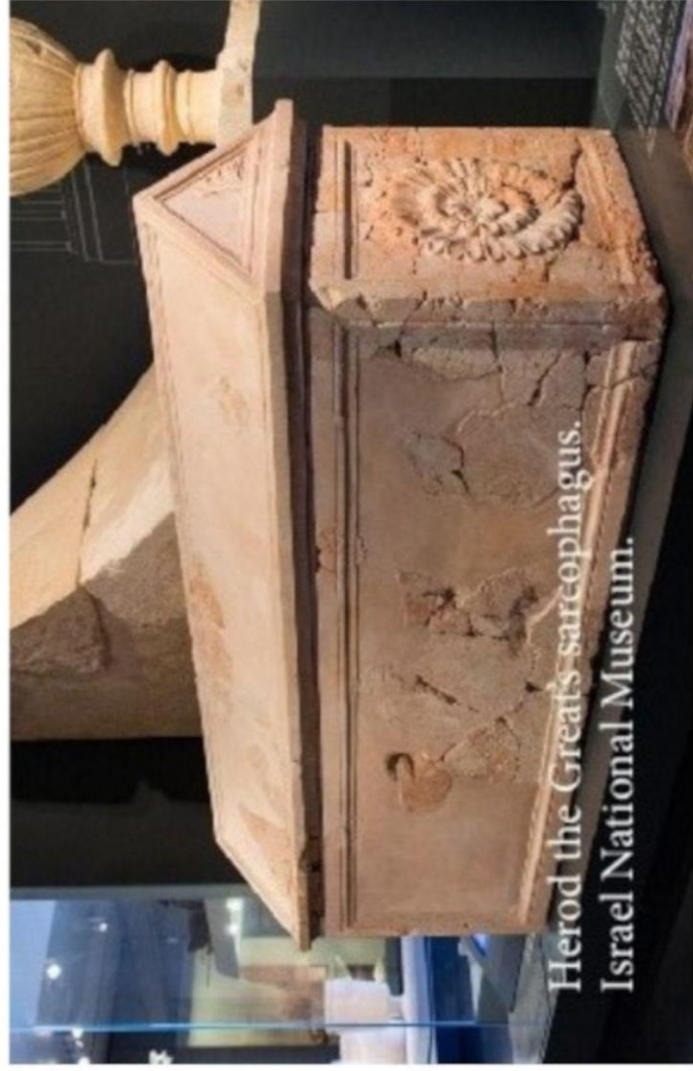
Illustration 72: Chapel of the innocents, the remains of the children killed by Herod in Bethlehem



Illustration 73: Herod's Tomb

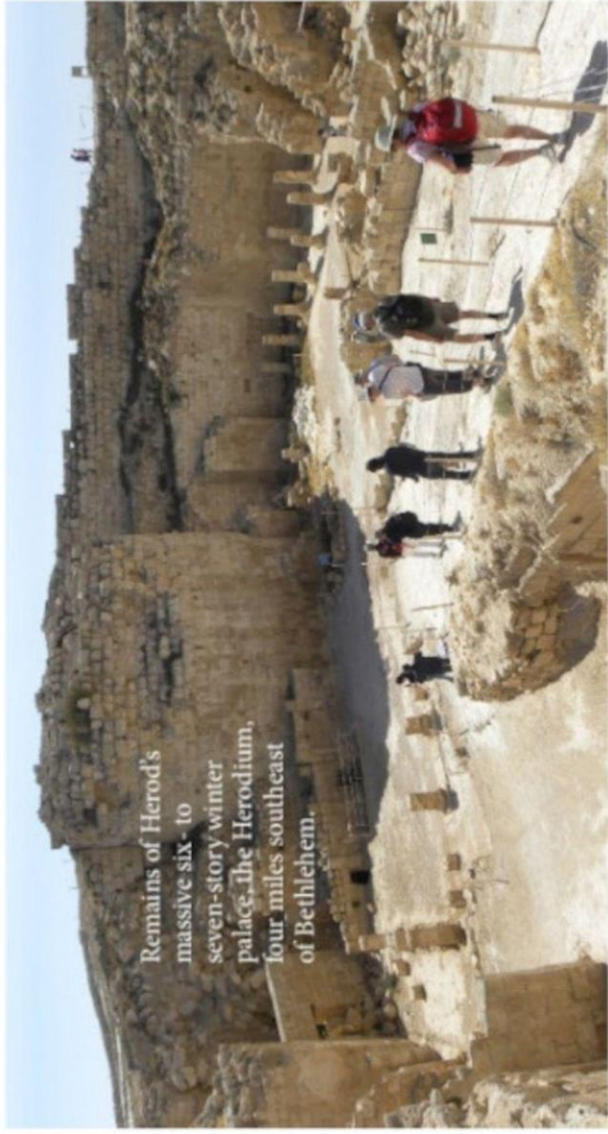


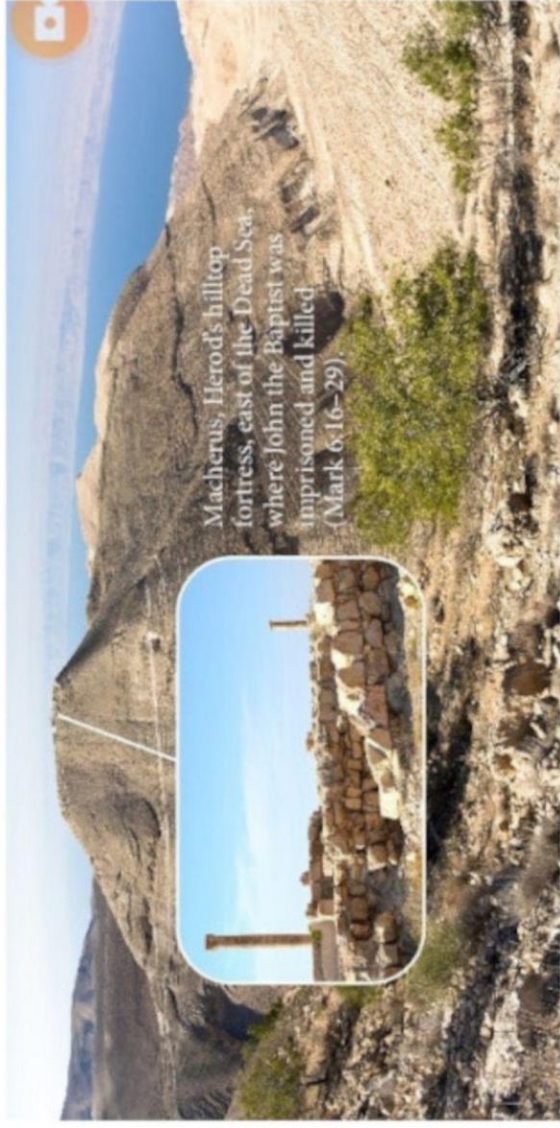
Illustration 74: Remains of King Herod's Tomb Are Unearthed



Herod the Great's sarcophagus.
Israel National Museum.

Remains of Herod's
massive six - to
seven-story winter
palace, the Herodium,
four miles southeast
of Bethlehem.





Macherus, Herod's hilltop fortress, east of the Dead Sea, where John the Baptist was imprisoned and killed (Mark 6:16–29).





Illustration 75: Ossuary belonging to the High Priest Caiaphas



Illustration 76: Ossuary belonging to Miriam, granddaughter of the High Priest Caiaphas, discovered in 2011



Illustration 77: James Brother of Jesus Osuary

Luke 20:24 Shew me a penny. Whose image and superscription hath it? They answered and said, Caesar's.



Illustration 78: Tiberius Caesars image coins spoken of in the Gospels

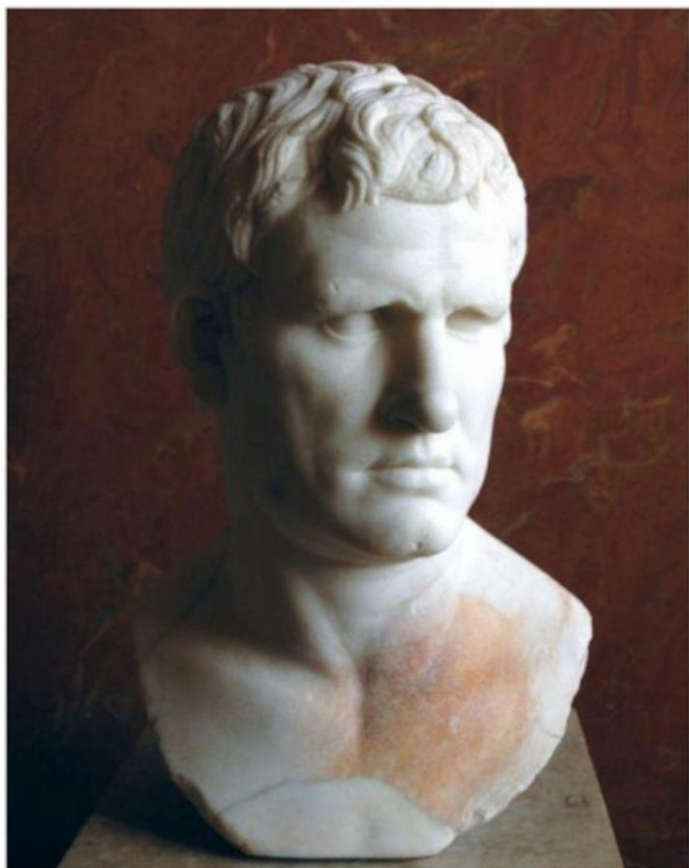
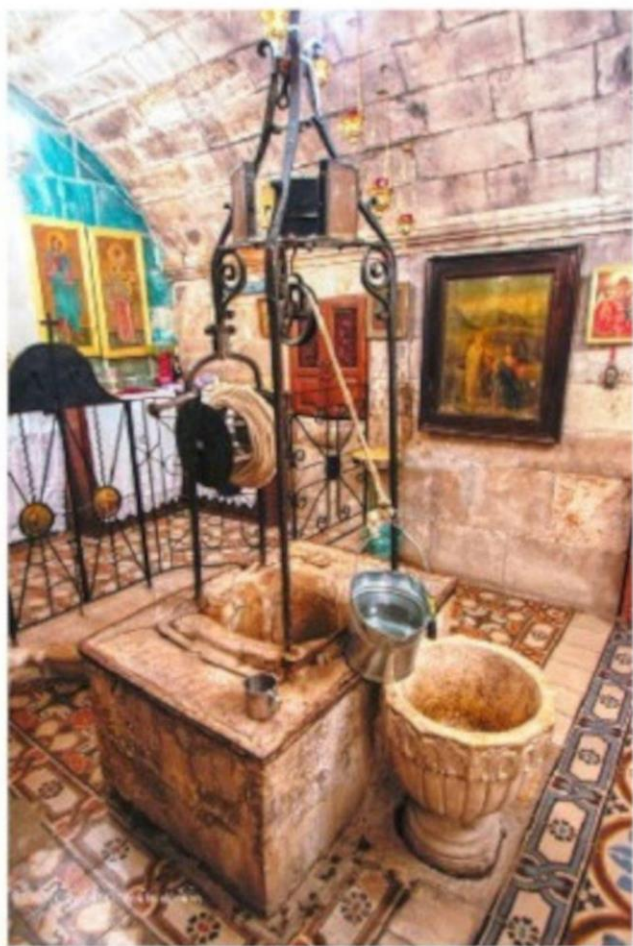


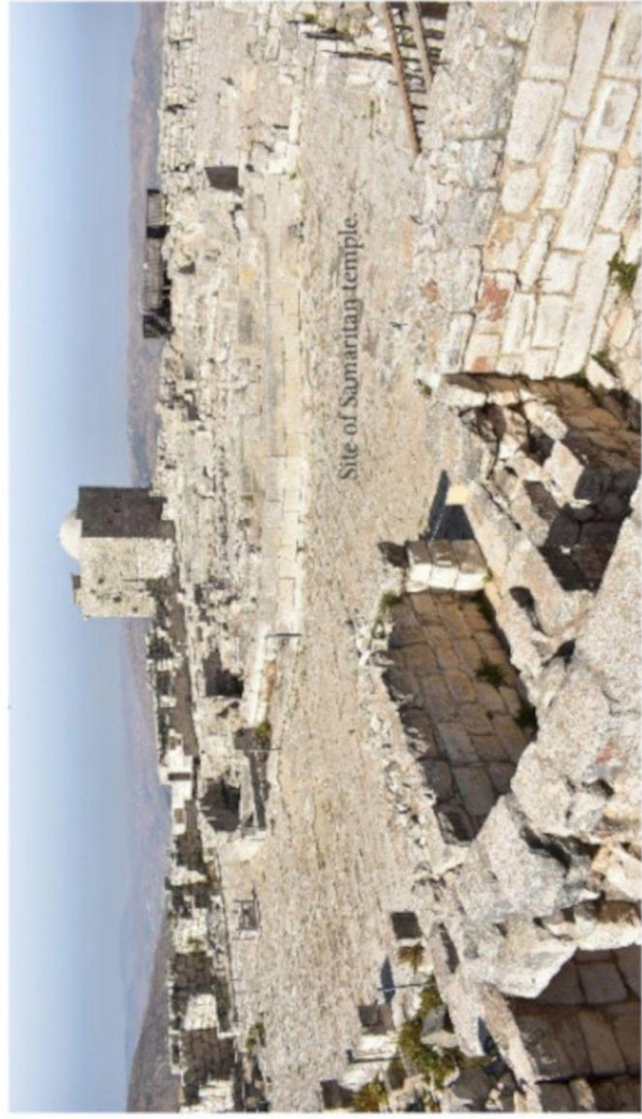
Illustration 79: Herod Agrippa I



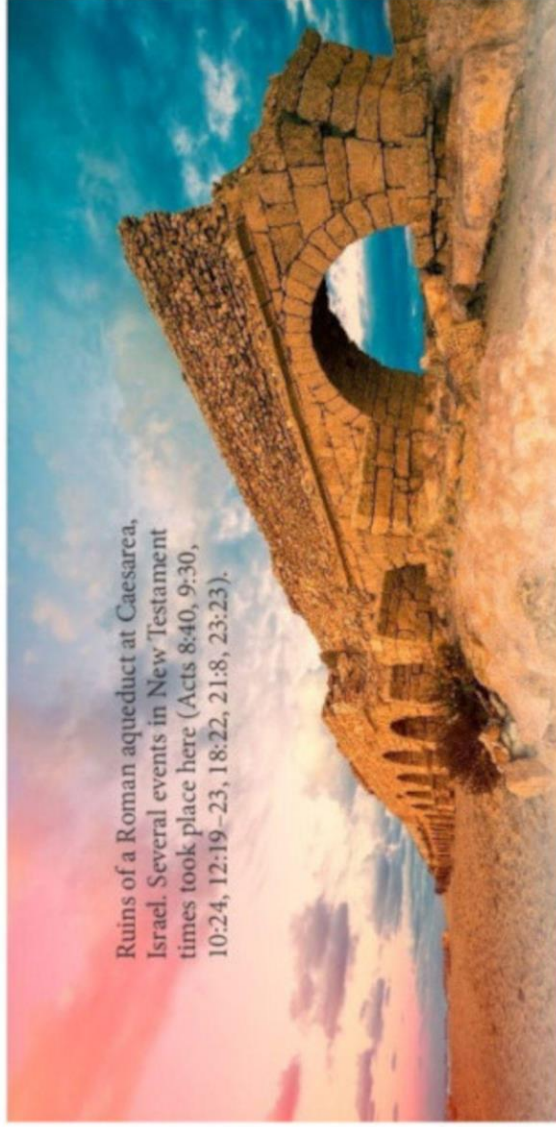
Illustration 80: Herod Agrippa I Coins

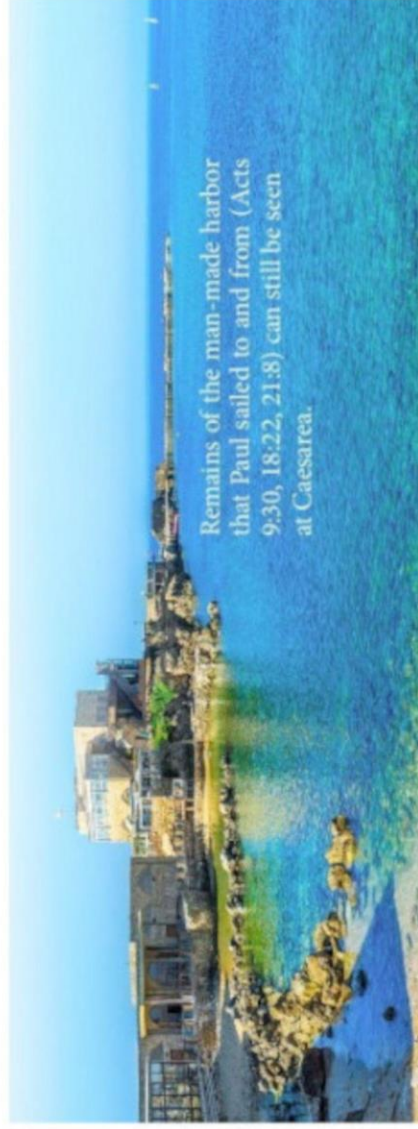


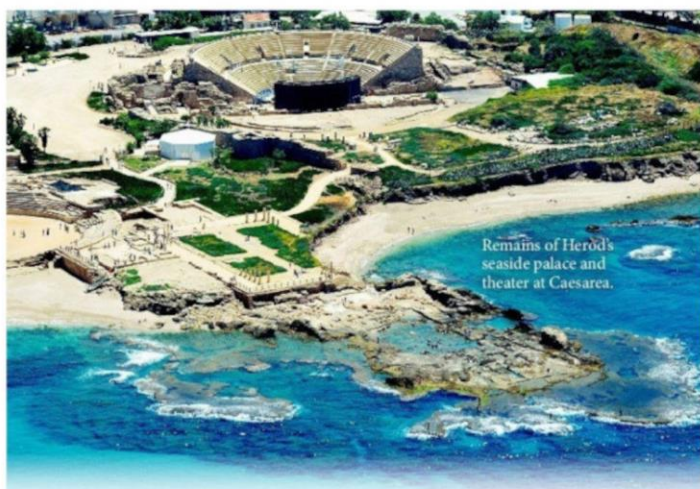
Cold, drinkable water
still flows at Jacob's Well
(John 4:6).



Ruins of a Roman aqueduct at Caesarea,
Israel. Several events in New Testament
times took place here (Acts 8:40, 9:30,
10:24, 12:19-23, 18:22, 21:8, 23:23).

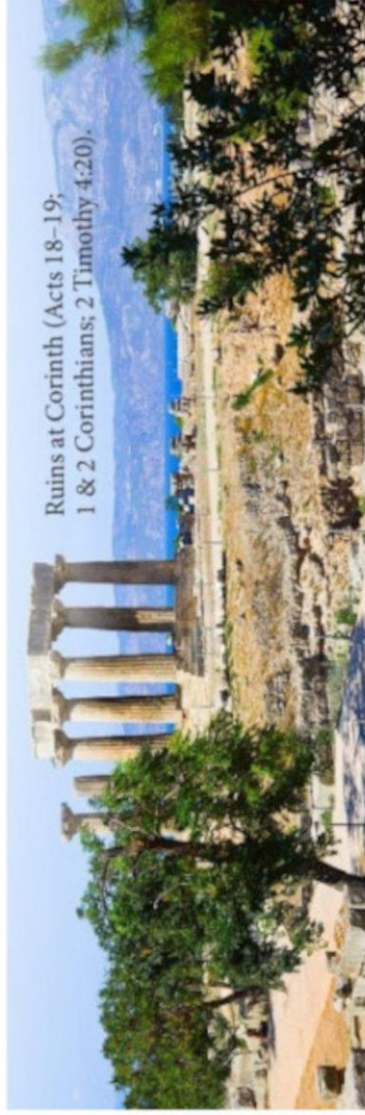






Remains of Herod's
seaside palace and
theater at Caesarea.

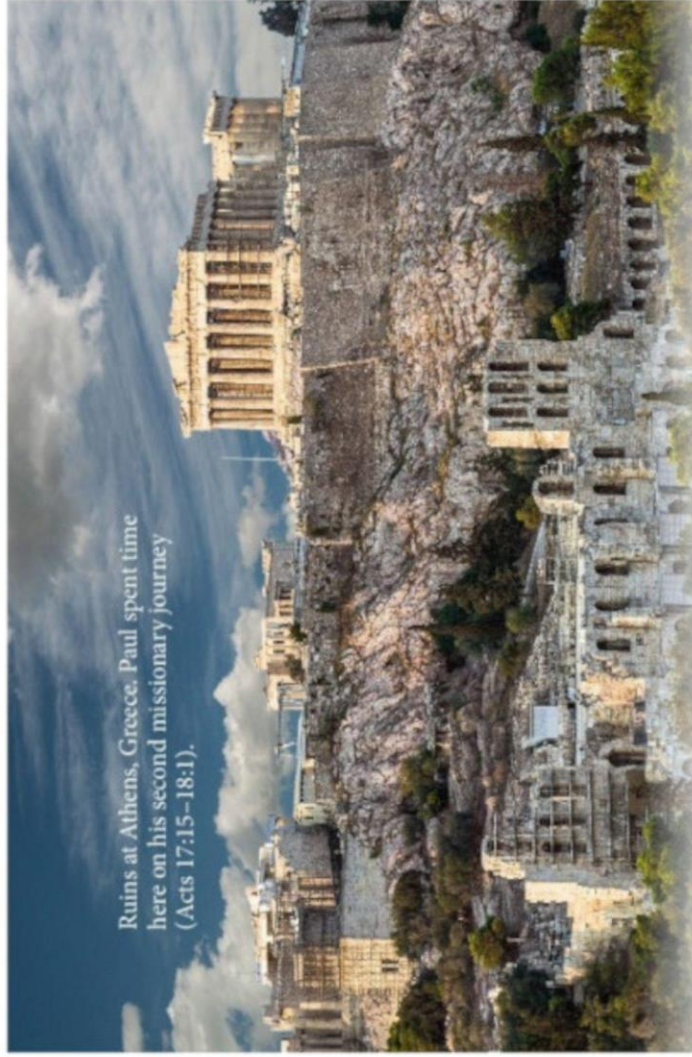
Ruins at Corinth (Acts 18-19;
1 & 2 Corinthians; 2 Timothy 4:20).



· a large public building containing the words of Paul from **Romans 13:3 written in mosaic on the floor** (right). Dating to the fourth or fifth century AD, it reads: "Rulers hold no terror for those who do right, but for those who do wrong."



Ruins at Athens, Greece. Paul spent time
here on his second missionary journey
(Acts 17:15–18:1).



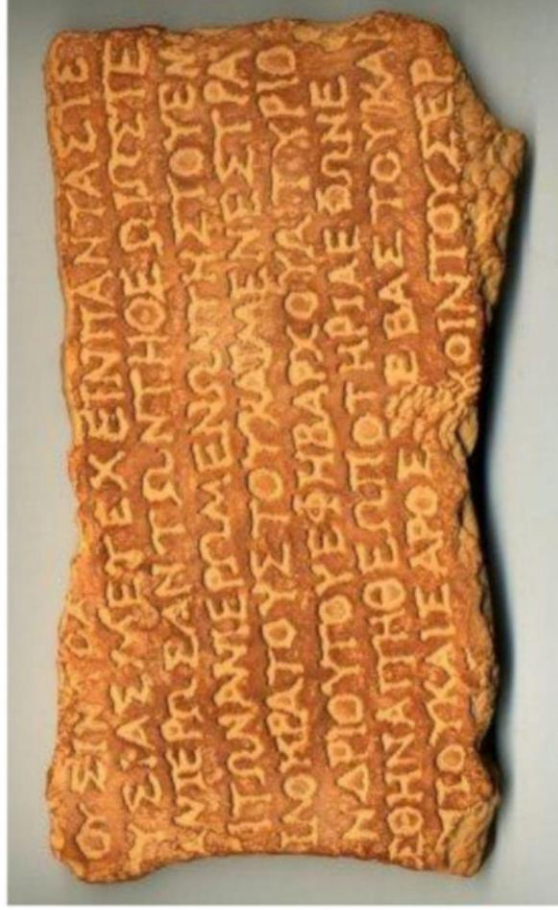


Illustration 81: Quintus Sergius Paulus Inscription. **Acts 13:6-7** And when they had gone through the isle unto **Paphos**, they found a certain sorcerer, a false prophet, a Jew, whose name was Bar-jesus: **7** Which was with the deputy of the country, **Sergius Paulus**, a prudent man; who called for Barnabas and Saul, and desired to hear the word of God.



Illustration 82: **Acts 13:6-7** And when they had gone through the isle unto **Paphos**, they found a certain sorcerer, a false prophet, a Jew, whose name was Bar-jesus: **7** Which was with the deputy of the country, **Sergius Paulus**, a prudent man; who called for Barnabas and Saul, and desired to hear the word of God.

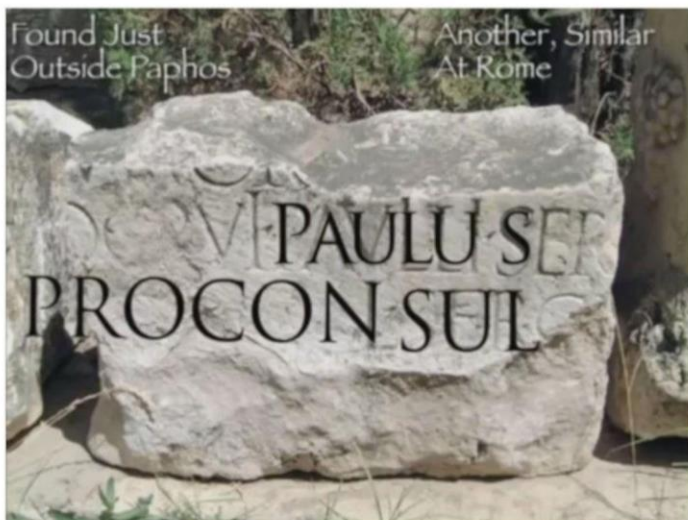


Illustration 83: **Acts 13:6-7** And when they had gone through the isle unto **Paphos**, they found a certain sorcerer, a false prophet, a Jew, whose name was Bar-jesus: ⁷ Which was with the deputy of the country, **Sergius Paulus**, a prudent man; who called for Barnabas and Saul, and desired to hear the word of God.



Illustration 84: **Acts 19:22** So he sent into Macedonia two of them that ministered unto him, Timotheus and **Erastus**; but he himself stayed in Asia for a season. **Romans 16:23** Gaius mine host, and of the whole church, saluteth you. **Erastus** the chamberlain of the city saluteth you, and Quartus a brother. **2 Timothy 4:20** Erastus abode at Corinth: but Trophimus have I left at Miletum sick.



Illustration 85: **Acts 19:22** So he sent into Macedonia two of them that ministered unto him, Timotheus and **Erastus**; but he himself stayed in Asia for a season. **Romans 16:23** Gaius mine host, and of the whole church, saluteth you. **Erastus the chamberlain** of the city saluteth you, and Quartus a brother. **2 Timothy 4:20** **Erastus** abode at Corinth: but Trophimus have I left at Miletum sick.

Inscription By Emperor Claudius Caesar (AD 41-54)

TO GALLIO MY FRIEND AND PROCONSUL



Illustration 86: **Acts 18:12** ¶ And when **Gallio** was the **deputy** of **Achaia**, the Jews made insurrection with one accord against Paul, and brought him to the judgment seat,



Illustration 87: Judgment Seat At Corinth. **Acts 18:12** ¶ And when Gallio was the deputy of Achaia, the Jews made insurrection with one accord against Paul, and brought him to **the judgment seat**,



Illustration 88: **Acts 19:34** But when they knew that he was a Jew, all with one voice about the space of two hours cried out, *Great is Diana of the Ephesians*.

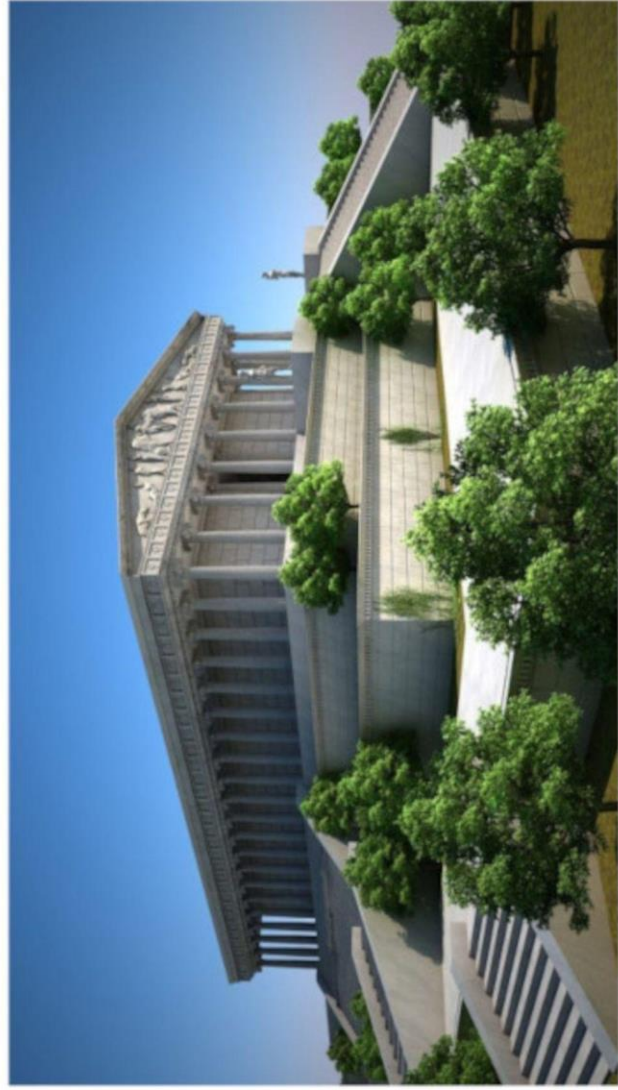


Illustration 89: **Acts 19:34** But when they knew that he was a Jew, all with one voice about the space of two hours cried out, **Great *is* Diana of the Ephesians.**



Illustration 90: Mamertinum, the Prison of Peter and Paul

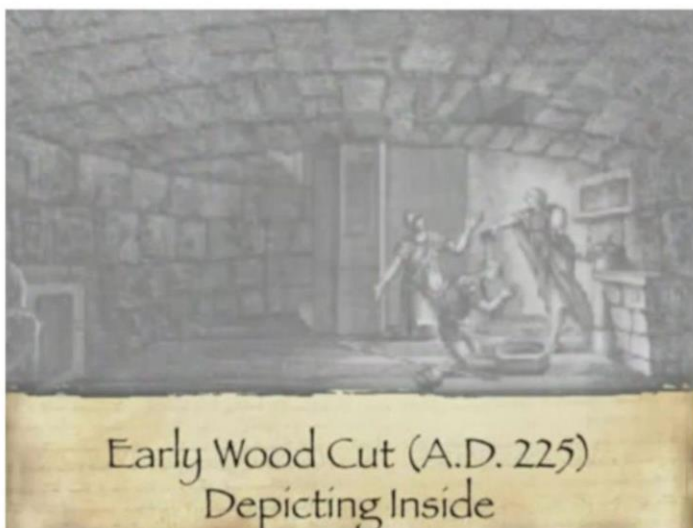


Illustration 91: Mamertinum, the Prison of Peter and Paul

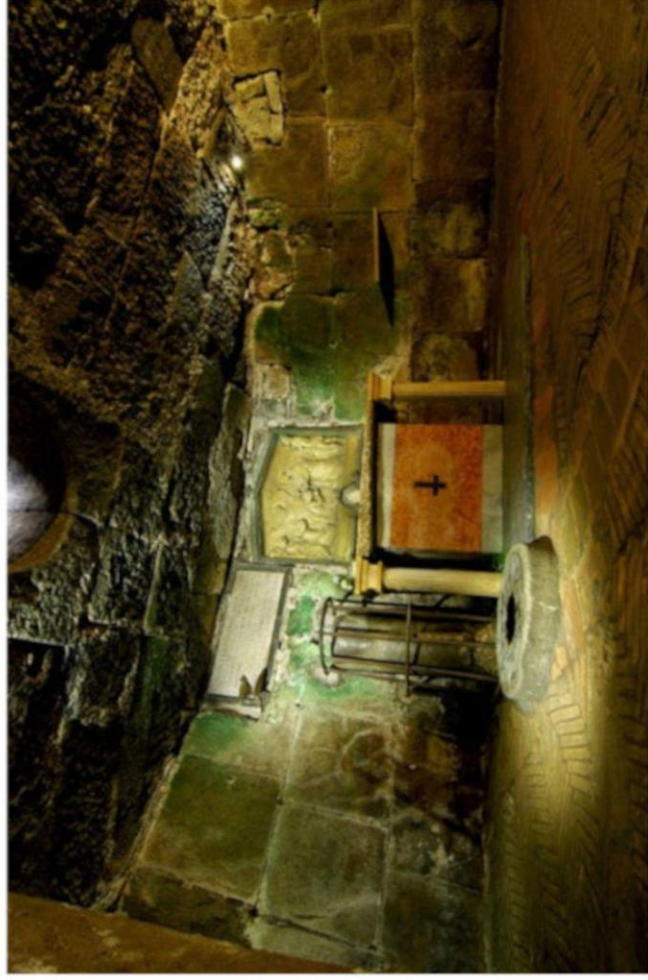


Illustration 92: Mamertinum, the Prison of Peter and Paul

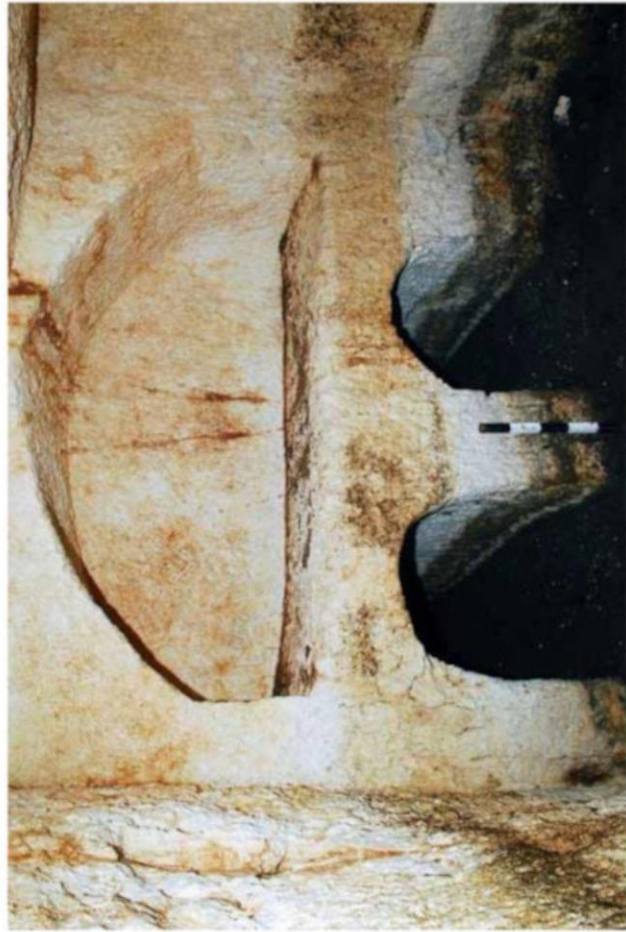
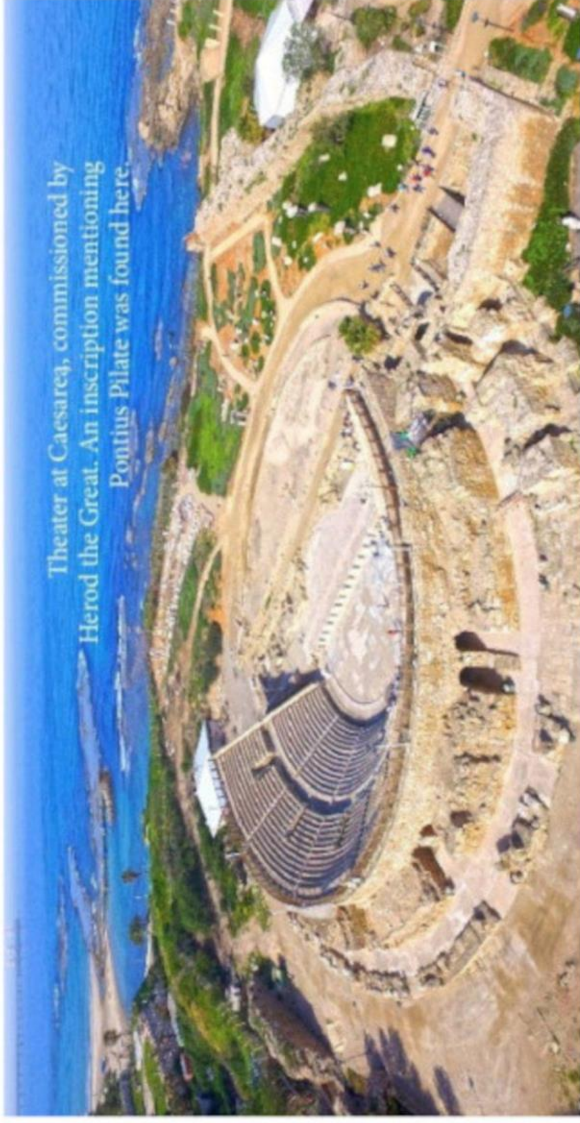
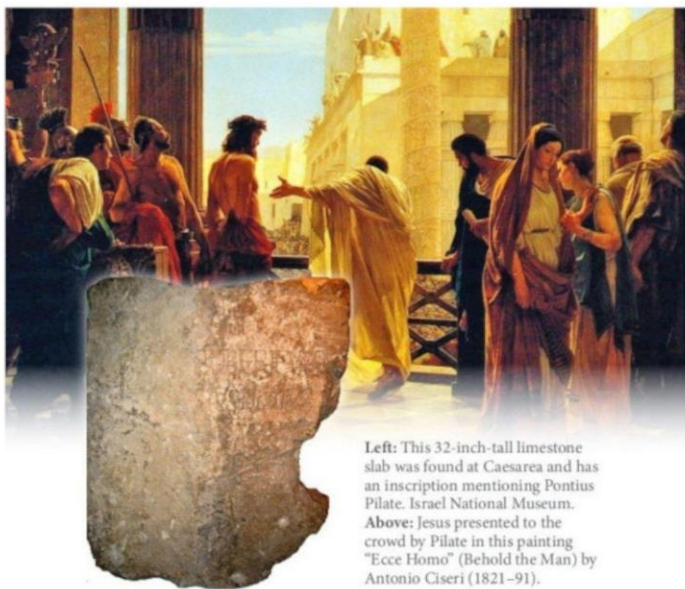


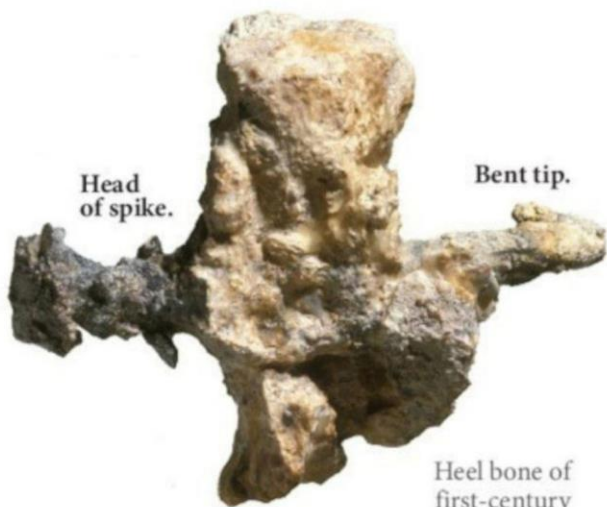
Illustration 93: An acrosolium tomb from 1st century A. D. Jerusalem, probably the type of tomb in which Christ was buried and from which He rose from the dead.

Theater at Caesarea, commissioned by
Herod the Great. An inscription mentioning
Pontius Pilate was found here.





Left: This 32-inch-tall limestone slab was found at Caesarea and has an inscription mentioning Pontius Pilate. Israel National Museum.
Above: Jesus presented to the crowd by Pilate in this painting "Ecce Homo" (Behold the Man) by Antonio Ciseri (1821–91).



Head
of spike.

Bent tip.

Heel bone of
first-century
crucifixion victim
discovered in
Jerusalem. Israel
Museum.

A first-century tomb with a rolling stone near Megiddo, Israel.

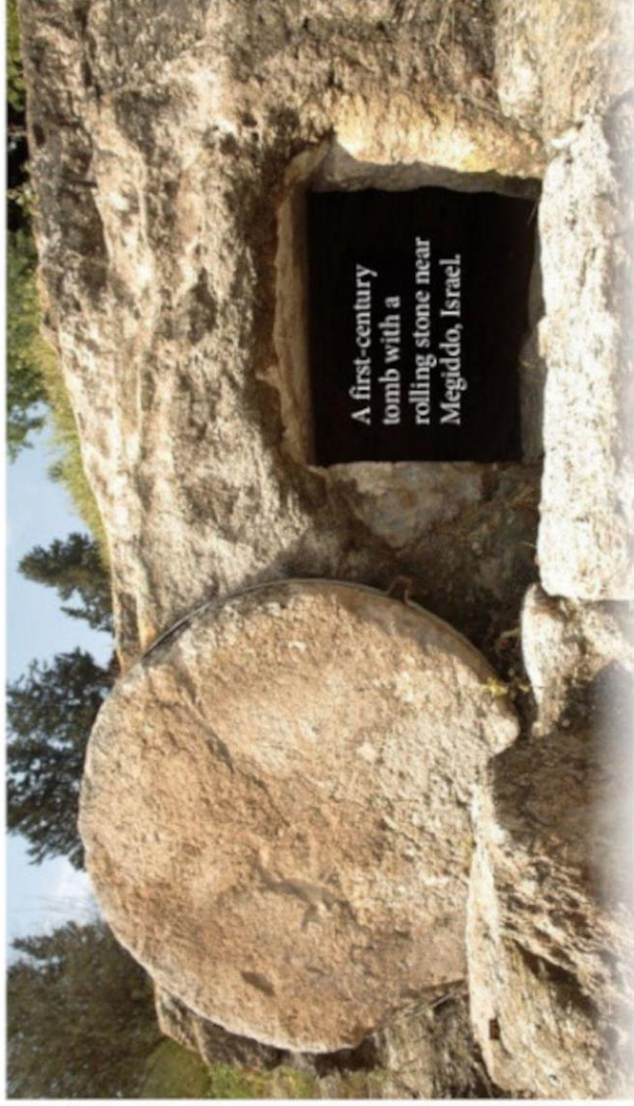




Illustration 94: The Nazareth Inscription supports the Gospel record about Christ's tomb being empty and the slander that the disciples stole His body.